STATE OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF
Health & Rehabilitative Services

Bob Graham, Governor

1317 WINEWOOD BOULEVARD TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32301

PDHEC (904/488-2905, SC278-2905) January 1982

FLORIDA MORBIDITY STATISTICS 1979

The 1979 Annual Florida Morbidity Statistics was substantially modified in format and content from the previous edition. More emphasis was given to displaying data graphically and to providing narrative interpretation of data for selected diseases. This substantial modification in format could not have taken place without the special efforts of Sue Zwirz, Statistician, and Al Foster, Health Program Specialist, who spent considerable time in collecting and organizing data and in preparing the report format. We also specially acknowledge Sabra Bedsole and Kathy Cloessner for secretarial assistance and Richard Sinclair and staff of the Office of Public Information for providing graphic and related services.

The 1980 report, which we are now preparing, will follow the same format as 1979. The tables showing diseases by county by month of onset will have horizontal lines every fifth county to make reading easier and a column for case rates will be added directly to each table. We would appreciate comments from readers of this report regarding suggestions for improvements so that any areas in which data, headings, footnotes, etc. are unclear will be made known to us.

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FLORIDA MORBIDITY STATISTICS 1979

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH and
REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

BOB GRAHAM, Governor

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....v
Acknowledgments.....vii
Epi-Notes.....viii
Map of Florida Indicating HRS Districts, Subdistricts, and Full-Time County Health Units.....x
Alphabetical List of Florida Counties With 1979 Populations and District Numbers.....xi

SECTION 1 - Summary of Selected Notifiable Diseases.....1
Reported Cases of Selected Notifiable Diseases by Month of Onset, Florida, 1979.....3
Reported Cases of Selected Notifiable Diseases, Florida, 1970-1979.....4
Reported Case Rates Per 100,000 Population for Selected Notifiable Diseases, Florida, 1970-1979.....5
Reported Cases of Notifiable Diseases of Infrequent Occurrence, Florida, 1965-1979.....6

SECTION 2 - Analysis of Selected Notifiable Diseases.....9
Encephalitis, Post-Infectious and Other.....11
Hepatitis A.....13
Hepatitis B.....16
Hepatitis Associated With Blood/Blood Products (Non-A, Non-B).....19
Hepatitis Unspecified.....22
Measles (Rubeola).....26
Meningitis, Aseptic.....29
Meningitis, Meningococcal.....32
Meningitis, Other Bacterial.....35
Rubella (German Measles).....37
Salmonellosis.....40
Shigellosis.....43
Reported Cases and Case Rates Per 100,000 Population of Selected Notifiable Diseases By County, Florida, 1979.....46

SECTION 3 - Analysis of Animal Rabies & Zoonotic Diseases.....49
Animal Rabies.....51
Mosquito-Borne Encephalitis.....55
Zoonotic Diseases.....57

SECTION 4 - Summary of Venereal Diseases.....61

SECTION 5 - Summary of Tuberculosis.....73

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INTRODUCTION

This is the 35th edition of Florida Morbidity Statistics and continues the series begun in 1945. Data on the reported incidence of notifiable communicable diseases are presented. Some unpublished records for the years 1918 through 1944 are available upon request from the Epidemiology/Communicable Disease Program.

NEW MORBIDITY REPORTING SYSTEM

Effective January 1, 1979, the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services instituted a new uniform statewide surveillance and reporting system for notifiable communicable diseases. This system promulgated an entirely new series of forms in the implementation of Chapter 10D-3, Florida Administrative Code, and of HRSM 150-7, Communicable Disease Program. This system incorporates the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases (ICD). Most such diseases are reportable by ICD number, date of onset, age, race, sex, and zip code; however, a few are reportable by number of cases only. Finally, a new Department-wide electronic data processing (EDP) system for recording communicable disease morbidity data became effective January 1, 1979.

SOURCES OF DATA

Data in this report are based on case reports furnished to county health units by private physicians, hospitals, and others. Other sources of data include death certificates and laboratory reports which are checked routinely for previously-unreported cases of notifiable diseases.

Reports of such cases are investigated by county health unit personnel, confirmed as a case and, in turn, reported to the Epidemiology/Communicable Disease Program.

The population figures used in calculating the case rates for certain diseases are estimated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research,

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College of Business Administration, University of Florida.

DIAGNOSIS

Individual case reports are verified as being a case of the disease reported by investigations conducted by county health unit personnel. Most cases are physician-diagnosed and have appropriate laboratory verification. Individual case investigation forms are forwarded to the Epidemiology/Communicable Disease Program Office for review and, in some instances, forwarded to the Centers for Disease Control.

RESIDENCE

Occurrence of cases by county is usually reported by the residence of the case since the normal place of residence is the county in which the disease was acquired. Those reports originating from hospitals and other places outside the county of residence are credited to the county of usual residence.

COMPLETENESS OF REPORTING

It is well known that many notifiable diseases are incompletely reported; however, the degree of underreporting is unknown. An ad hoc committee has recently revised HRS Rules and Regulations pertaining to communicable diseases in an effort to improve the completeness and accuracy of communicable disease reports.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Epidemiology/Communicable Disease Program acknowledges the important role played by Nathan J. Schneider, Ph.D., M.P.H., Director of Laboratory Services, in the control of communicable diseases. Dr. Schneider's responsibilities include supervision of the Central Laboratory, the Epidemiology Research Center, and the six branch laboratories. Other HRS units which contribute substantially to this overall effort are: Vital Statistics and Public Health Statistics and the Office of Management Systems Computer Services.

Special thanks go to Departmental employees in the Immunization Program, the Venereal Disease Control Program, and the Tuberculosis Control Program for their efforts in the prevention, surveillance, and control of communicable diseases, especially: Clifford H. Cole, M.D., Director, Community Tuberculosis Control Services; Larry A. Dodd, Coordinator, Immunization Program; and Jack Wroten, Chief, Venereal Disease Control Program.

The HRS Office of Public Information is thanked especially for its assistance in the preparation of selected graphic services in this report.

Further acknowledgment is made to HRS districts and county health units for their collective efforts in the statewide communicable disease morbidity surveillance and reporting system. The participation of physicians, hospitals, nurses, sanitarians, infection control nurses, communicable disease report persons, and clerical staff is likewise greatly appreciated.

Non-01 Vibrio cholerae Gastroenteritis

A cluster of five sporadic cases of gastroenteritis associated with isolation of non-O Group 1 (non-01) Vibrio cholerae from the patients' stool specimens was detected by a hospital in Leon County during November 1979. All five patients reported vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal cramping, and fever greater than 100°F. The median duration of illness was 72 hours. Three patients were hospitalized and all recovered without sequelae.

The only common exposure was consumption of raw oysters within four days of onset of illness. Two studies were designed to test this possible association. In the first study, three age- and sex-matched controls for each case were chosen from persons visiting the emergency room of Hospital A during the day the patient case presented. In all of the five cases, the patients had eaten raw oysters within four days of onset of illness, whereas none of the 15 controls had eaten oysters ($p=.0008$). In the second study, a cohort of 13 adult patients who had had gastroenteritis and a negative stool culture for V. cholerae were interviewed to obtain a dietary history for four days before onset of illness. None of these 13 controls gave a history of oyster consumption within the four days before admission, whereas all five cases had eaten raw oysters ($p=.0001$). Oysters and water specimens from two areas of Oyster Bay, Wakulla County, where at least two of the patients obtained their oysters, were tested for fecal coliforms and cultured for non-01 V. cholerae. Fecal coliform counts in the water samples ranged from 17 to 240 coliforms per 100ml (most probable number-MPN), exceeding the recommended standard of 14 coliforms per 100ml MPN. Non-01 V. cholerae organisms were isolated from oysters and water from both sites.

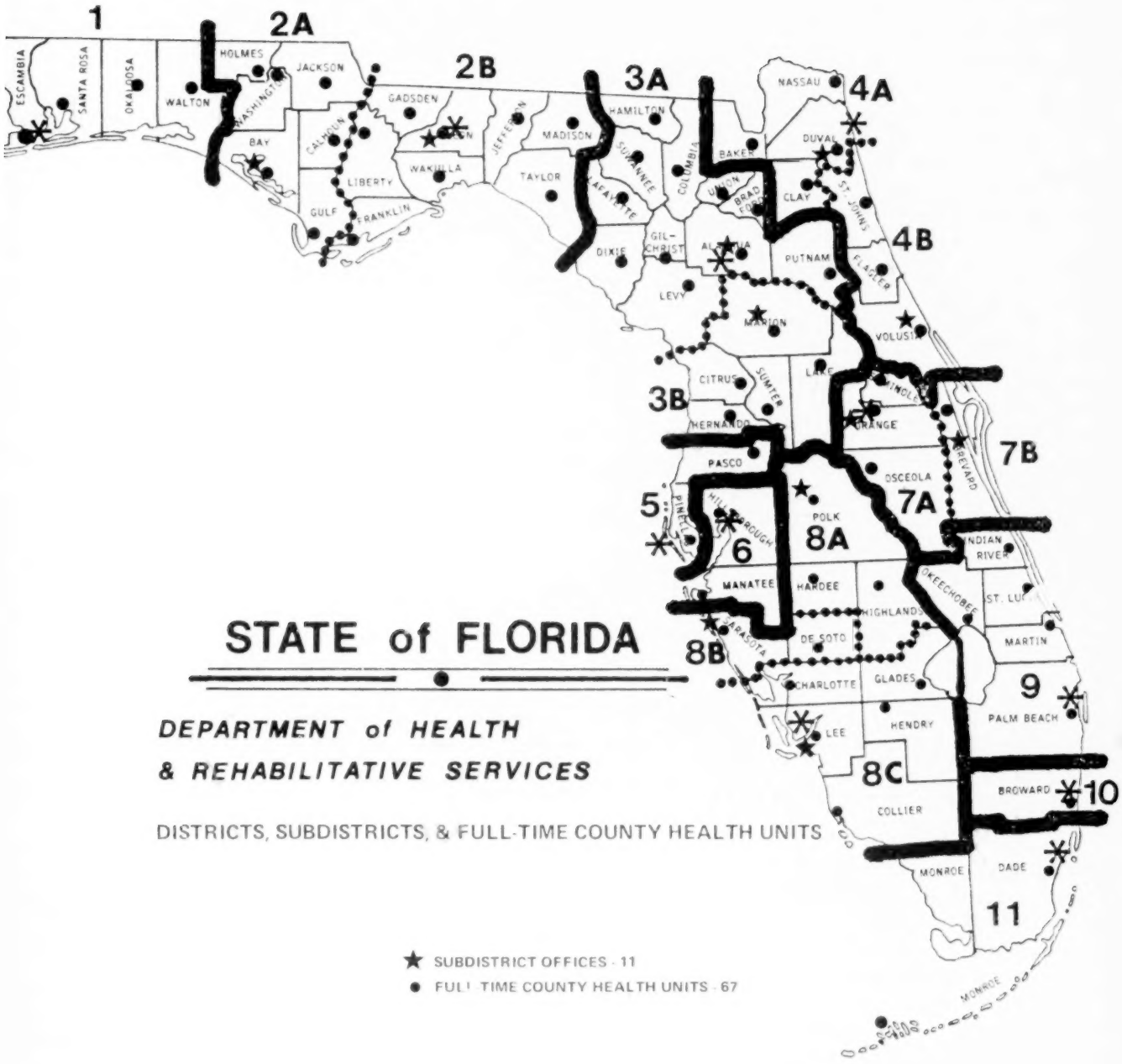
This is the first epidemiologic association of non-01 V. cholerae gastroenteritis with consumption of raw oysters thus adding to the list of diseases that have been associated with consumption of raw shellfish.

One other sporadic case of non-01 V. cholerae gastroenteritis was reported in 1979. It occurred in a 39 year-old man from Manatee County who had onset of illness in December, 48 hours after consuming raw clams and raw oysters which he had gathered from an area of Palma Sola Bay (an area not used for commercial harvesting). His symptoms consisted of nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, fever (103°F), and chills. He was admitted to a hospital. Three other persons were known to have eaten the same shellfish and reported gastrointestinal illness following consumption, although no other V. cholerae isolates from stool were obtained.

Foodborne Outbreak of Group G Streptococcal Pharyngitis

An outbreak of pharyngitis associated with beta-hemolytic streptococci of Lancefield group G occurred June 22-26, 1979, among persons who had attended a convention in a Palm Beach County hotel. Seventy-two (30%) of

237 interviewed conventioneers were ill. Group G streptococci were isolated from the throats of 10 (63%) of 16 persons with pharyngitis and one (2%) of 41 persons without pharyngitis ($p < 10^{-5}$). Antistreptolysin O titers in convalescent serum samples from persons with pharyngitis with or without positive cultures were significantly higher than those from aged-matched controls. Fifty-seven (51%) of 111 conventioneers who had attended a convention luncheon developed pharyngitis compared with 12 (10%) of 117 persons who had not ($p < 10^{-9}$). No single food item could be associated statistically with illness perhaps because the luncheon consisted only of a prepared cold plate with identical food items; however, all persons who had attended the luncheon and who became ill had eaten a chicken salad served at the luncheon. The cook who had prepared the chicken salad developed pharyngitis after the luncheon and had a throat culture positive for group G streptococci. The median incubation period for those persons who had eaten the chicken salad was two days. No instances of rheumatic fever were identified and secondary illness in household contacts was rare. It was concluded that penicillin therapy or prophylaxis is not indicated for Group G streptococcus infection. This outbreak indicates that group G streptococci can cause outbreaks of pharyngitis similar to those caused by group A streptococci.



STATE of FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT of HEALTH & REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

DISTRICTS, SUBDISTRICTS, & FULL-TIME COUNTY HEALTH UNITS

★ SUBDISTRICT OFFICES - 11

● FULL-TIME COUNTY HEALTH UNITS - 67

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ✳

1979 POPULATIONS AND DISTRICT NUMBERS

COUNTY	POPULATION	DISTRICT
Alachua	138,769	3A
Baker	13,519	4A
Bay	98,386	2A
Bradford	17,506	3A
Brevard	278,277	7B
Broward	968,396	10
Calhoun	9,007	2A
Charlotte	55,860	8C
Citrus	42,684	3B
Clay	57,588	4A
Collier	82,318	8C
Columbia	31,409	3A
Dade	1,523,794	11
DeSoto	19,199	8B
Dixie	7,723	3A
Duval	569,354	4A
Escambia	234,930	1
Flagler	9,243	4B
Franklin	8,426	2B
Gadsden	37,605	2B
Gilchrist	6,044	3A
Glades	5,912	8C
Gulf	11,162	2A
Hamilton	8,928	3A
Hardee	18,430	8A
Hendry	17,683	8C
Hernando	38,540	3B
Highlands	48,509	8A
Hillsborough	637,567	6
Holmes	14,133	2A
Indian River	57,044	9
Jackson	38,632	2A
Jefferson	10,360	2B
Lafayette	4,457	3A
Lake	96,194	3B
Lee	195,482	8C
Leon	139,133	2B
Levy	17,765	3A
Liberty	4,325	2B
Madison	14,718	2B
Manatee	143,238	6
Marion	107,714	3B
Martin	57,617	9
Monroe	56,792	11
Nassau	31,955	4A
Okaloosa	113,264	1
Okeechobee	19,981	9
Orange	441,832	7A
Osceola	42,842	7A
Palm Beach	567,726	9
Pasco	162,812	5
Pinellas	727,409	5
Polk	297,014	8A
Putnam	45,790	3A
St. Johns	46,310	4B
St. Lucie	82,974	9
Santa Rosa	50,972	1
Sarasota	194,433	8B
Seminole	158,926	7A
Sumter	22,136	3B
Suwannee	21,030	3A
Taylor	15,291	2B
Union	10,756	3A
Volusia	241,467	4B
Wakulla	9,737	2B
Walton	19,467	1
Washington	15,754	2A
STATE TOTAL*	9,294,250	

*State population increased 3.7 percent from 1978.

SECTION 1:

Summary of Selected Notifiable Diseases

REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979

DISEASES	TOTALS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	UNK
Encephalitis, Post-Infectious	12	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2
Encephalitis (Other, excluding arthropod-borne)	55	3	3	1	2	4	10	8	5	2	8	7	2	0
Hepatitis A	1883	186	141	167	140	162	135	125	160	144	173	151	128	71
Hepatitis B	981	73	53	75	47	62	72	69	93	82	92	77	78	108
Hepatitis Asso. w/Blood or Blood Products	82	11	6	5	9	4	5	7	2	6	7	3	6	11
Hepatitis, Unspecified	741	56	49	62	64	70	47	56	44	60	61	56	57	59
Influenza (Confirmed)	78	45	7	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	2	5	5	7
Legionnaires' Disease	47	5	2	4	2	1	2	5	10	9	2	0	3	2
Malaria	32	3	3	2	1	0	2	3	2	2	1	5	7	1
Measles	938	72	131	187	131	117	71	34	18	30	29	49	31	38
Meningitis, Aseptic	319	10	14	16	14	28	35	31	31	33	41	23	31	12
Meningitis, Meningococcal	203	36	20	29	11	26	12	8	11	15	9	13	8	5
Meningitis, Other Bacterial	424	46	65	31	32	24	35	23	21	26	34	32	44	11
Mumps	216	19	12	13	11	14	7	6	13	12	22	36	20	31
Pertussis	51	1	1	5	6	9	4	2	5	1	8	7	2	0
Reye Syndrome	13	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	0
Rubella (Excluding Congenital)	318	42	52	42	63	39	14	7	6	6	8	11	13	15
Salmonellosis	1853	82	58	92	95	139	129	155	191	204	217	140	105	246
Shigellosis	808	37	48	55	55	72	66	66	88	46	61	35	39	140
Typhoid Fever	23	1	3	3	2	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	4	1

REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, FLORIDA, 1970-1979

DISEASES	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
Chickenpox	6643	4757	4953	4572	3607	4327	4941	3950	2594	3437
Encephalitis, Post-Infectious	12	6	8	19	37	36	5	27	68	50
Encephalitis (Other, excluding arthropod-borne)	55	92	42	26	44	54	43	43	114	124
Hepatitis A **	1883	1755	1375	2360	2967	4079	3524	2459	2191	1862
Hepatitis B	981	966	796	774	613	562	439	401	312	271
Hepatitis Asso. w/Blood or Blood Products	82	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hepatitis, Unspecified	741	583	400	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx
Gonorrhea	61427	60377	58839	58921	65031	61507	52582	43688	30659	24089
Influenza (Confirmed)	78	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Legionnaires' Disease	47	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Malaria	32	40	23	22	12	8	9	16	39	71
Measles (Rubeola)	938	1209	308	342	116	237	369	1460	2365	1517
Meningitis, Aseptic	319	311	258	189	195	248	263	218	616	500
Meningitis, Meningococcal	203	232	131	90	91	95	55	81	133	164
Meningitis, Other Bacterial	424	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mumps	216	318	285	387	1231	2003	2682	1525	2995	3030
Pertussis	51	62	75	18	25	30	40	72	89	95
Reye Syndrome	13	7	6	5	8	14	0	3	2	2
Rubella (Excluding Congenital)	318	215	197	53	153	205	1066	1913	1818	3584
Salmonellosis	1853	1624	1192	1252	1269	1182	1068	1466	1517	1350
Shigellosis	808	857	498	315	488	730	664	863	538	495
Streptococcal Infections	22903	15580	11951	8355	10731	13574	15630	10653	8370	10323
Syphilis (All Stages)	4567	4648	4543	5528	6328	5518	4339	3691	3651	2983
Tuberculosis ++	1628	1724	1531	1497	1639	1460	1487	1517	1515	1559
Typhoid Fever	23	19	20	19	8	16	222	10	13	13

**Includes Hepatitis Unspecified 1970-1976
+Not Reported This Year
xxxxx Included in Hepatitis A
++1979&1978 Includes New and Reactivated Cases

DISEASES	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
Chickenpox	71.5	53.1	56.8	53.5	42.5	52.5	63.0	53.1	36.9	50.3
Encephalitis, Post-Infectious	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.7
Encephalitis (Other, excluding arthropod-borne)	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.8
Hepatitis A **	20.3	19.6	15.8	27.6	35.0	49.4	44.9	33.0	31.2	27.2
Hepatitis B	10.6	10.8	9.1	9.1	7.2	6.8	5.6	5.4	4.4	4.0
Hepatitis Assoc. w/Blood or Blood Products	0.9	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hepatitis, Unspecified	8.0	6.5	4.6	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx
Gonorrhea	660.9	673.4	675.0	689.0	766.4	745.6	670.3	587.1	436.5	352.4
Influenza (Confirmed)	0.8	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Legionnaires' Disease	0.5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Malaria	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0
Measles (Rubeola)	10.1	13.5	3.5	4.0	1.4	2.9	4.7	19.6	33.7	22.2
Meningitis, Aseptic	3.4	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.3	3.0	3.4	2.9	8.8	7.3
Meningitis, Meningococcal	2.2	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.9	2.4
Meningitis, Other Bacterial	4.6	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mumps	2.3	3.5	3.3	4.5	14.5	24.3	34.2	20.5	42.6	44.3
Pertussis	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.4
Reye Syndrome	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	-	-	-
Rubella (Excluding Congenital)	3.4	2.4	2.3	0.6	1.8	2.5	13.6	25.7	25.9	52.4
Salmonellosis	19.9	18.1	13.7	14.6	15.0	14.3	13.6	19.7	21.6	19.7
Shigellosis	8.7	9.6	5.7	3.7	5.8	8.8	8.5	11.6	7.7	7.2
Streptococcal Infections	246.4	173.8	137.1	97.7	126.5	164.6	199.2	143.1	119.2	151.0
Syphilis (All Stages)	49.1	51.8	52.1	64.6	74.6	66.9	55.3	49.6	52.0	43.6
Tuberculosis ++	17.5	19.2	17.6	17.5	19.3	17.7	19.0	20.4	22.1	22.8
Typhoid Fever	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.2

**Includes Hepatitis Unspecified in Rates 1970-1976
+Not Reported This Year
++1979 and 1978 Includes New and Reactivated Cases
xxxxxIncluded in Hepatitis A
-Rate Less Than 0.05

REPORTED CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF INFREQUENT OCCURRENCE, FLORIDA, 1965-1979

DISEASE	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	Not Reported Prior To	Year Last Case Reported
Actinomycosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1944	
Amebiasis	33	22	19	15	17	13	21	23	12	21	34	22	39	46	31		
Amebic Encephalitis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1965	
Anthrax	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Aspergillosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			1				1971	
Blastomycosis	0	7	4	2	0	3	0	0	1	3	2	2	0	0	1	1965	
Botulism	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1951	
Bubonic Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1920
Cat Scratch Fever	30	5	0	6	0	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	1962	
Chancroid	28	11	9	40	104	135	143	195	208	284	113	41	56	114	197		
Cholera (Group O 1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1937
Coccidiomycosis	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	2					1969	
Congenital Rubella	4	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1							1971	
Cryptococcosis	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	4	1	2	10	9	1962	
Cutaneous Myiasis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			1967	
Dengue	0	7	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	5	14	22	16	7	8	10		
Diphyllobothrium latum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			1967	
Dirofilaria immitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1						1970	
Glanders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1918
Granuloma Inguinale	0	1	3	1	3	3	5	10	18	24	11	34	31	36	32		
Histoplasmosis	4	1	3	1	1	1	25	0	3	1	0	2	2	4	5	1957	
Hansen's Disease (Leprosy)	9	2	3	5	9	7	4	1	7	4	12	11	5	13	2		
Ichthyosarcotoxin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5				1968	
Leptospirosis	18	22	8	1	13	8	3	8	10	10	14	18	8	9	2	1950	

REPORTED CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF INFREQUENT OCCURRENCE, FLORIDA, 1965-1979, CONT.

DISEASE	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	Not Reported Prior To	Year Last Case Reported
Listeriosis	0	9	6	3	1	3	2	0	0	3	6	1	0	0	2	1965	
Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1				1968	
Madura Foot	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1					1969	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	8	12	11	6	18	9	7	13	***	8	7	0	4	3		
Polio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0		
Psittacosis	0	3	4	3	1	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1954	
Rabies (Human)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1948
Relapsing Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1918
Rocky Mt. Spotted Fever	10	12	2	4	6	2	3	1	2	1	1	3	0	1	0	1947	
Salmonella Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1		1966	
Schistosomiasis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1965	
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1946
Sporotrichosis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1957	
Strongyloidiasis	0	1	4	7	1	3	3	1								1972	
Taenia saginata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1							1971	
Tick Paralysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1963	1963
Toxoplasmosis	6	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1964	
Trachoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			1967	
Trichinosis	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	2	1951	
Trypanosomiasis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1				1968	
Tularemia	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	0	1		
Typhus Fever (Murine)	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	1946	
Vaccinia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1						1970	
Yellow Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1918

***Included in Gonorrhea

SECTION 2:

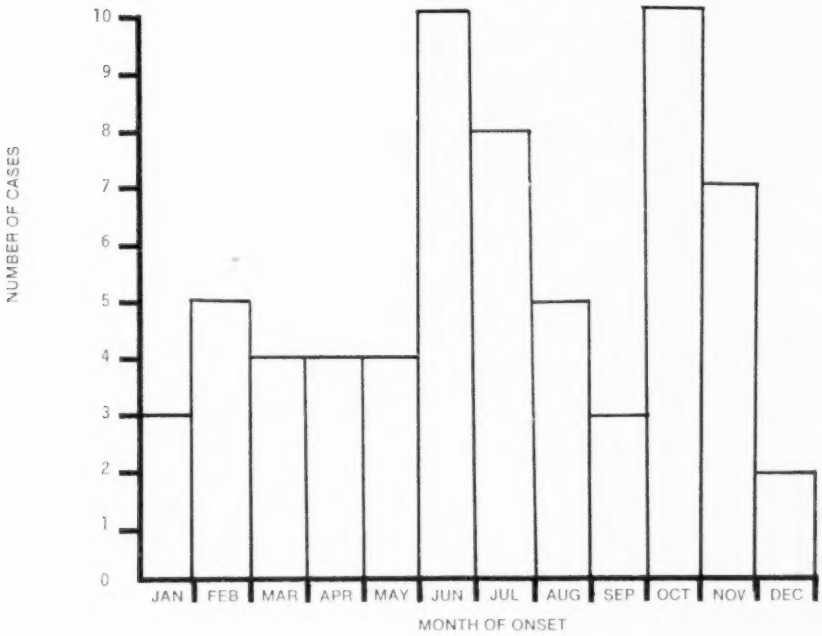
Analysis of Selected Notifiable Diseases

ENCEPHALITIS, POST-INFECTIOUS AND OTHER (INCLUDING UNSPECIFIED AND EXCLUDING ARTHROPOD-BORNE) - REPORTED CASES BY COUNTY, BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979

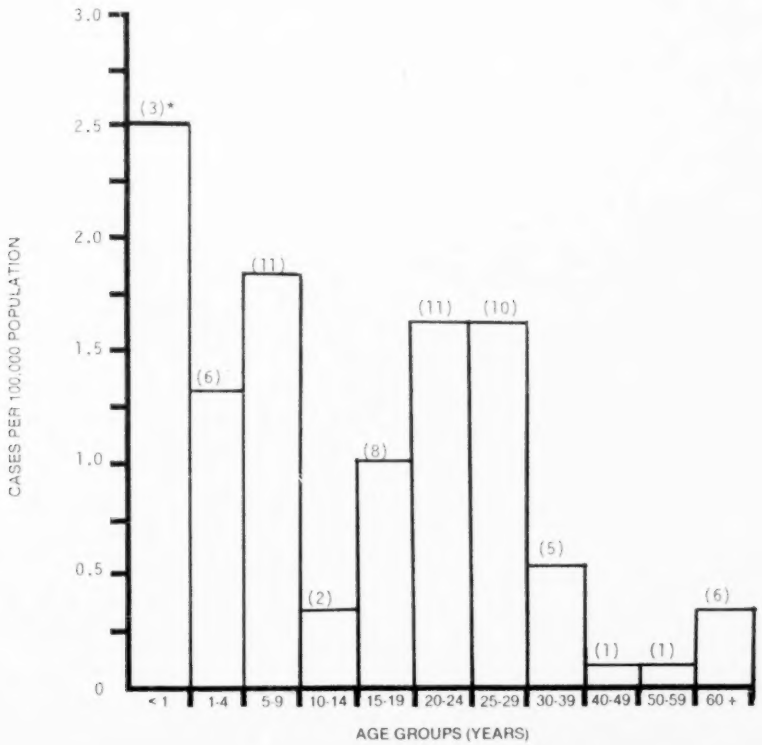
COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL *
Alachua						1							1
Baker										1			1
Bay													
Bradford													
Brevard							1		1				2
Broward													
Calhoun													
Charlotte													
Citrus													
Clay							4			1			5
Collier													1
Columbia													
Dade		1		1									2
DeSoto										1			1
Dixie													
Duval						1					2		3
Escambia													
Flagler													
Franklin													
Gadsden													
Gilchrist													
Glades													
Gulf													
Hamilton													
Hardee													
Hendry			1										1
Hernando													
Highlands				1									2
Hillsborough		1	2	1	1	1	1					1	8
Holmes													
Indian River								2		1	1		4
Jackson													
Jefferson													
Lafayette													
Lake													
Lee			1			2				2			5
Leon													
Levy													
Liberty													
Madison													
Manatee													
Marion													
Martin													
Monroe													
Nassau													
Okaloosa													
Okeechobee													
Orange	1								2	1			4
Osceola													
Palm Beach		1		1	1	1		1			2	1	8
Pasco													
Pinellas								1		1			2
Polk		2			2	4	1	1		2	2		14
Putnam													
St. Johns													
St. Lucie													
Santa Rosa													
Sarasota	1						1						2
Seminole													
Sumter													
Suwannee													
Taylor													
Union													
Volusia	1												1
Wakulla													
Walton													
Washington													
STATE TOTAL	3	5	4	4	4	10	8	5	3	10	7	2	67

*Total includes cases with unknown month of onset

ENCEPHALITIS POST-INFECTIOUS AND OTHER (INCLUDING UNSPECIFIED AND EXCLUDING ARTHROPOD-BORNE - REPORTED CASES BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979



ENCEPHALITIS, POST-INFECTIOUS AND OTHER (INCLUDING UNSPECIFIED AND EXCLUDING ARTHROPOD-BORNE) - REPORTED CASE RATES BY AGE GROUP, FLORIDA, 1979



*( ) Reported number of cases

HEPATITIS A

In 1979, 1,883 cases of hepatitis A were reported to the Florida Statewide Communicable Disease Surveillance and Reporting System.* This represented a 7.3% increase over the number of reported cases in 1978 and a 2.9% increase over the 3-year mean from 1976-1978. The reported incidence in the State in 1979 was 20.3 cases per 100,000 population. Wide fluctuations in hepatitis A case rates were observed from 1970-79 in the State, whereas the national and the regional data for the same period show a gradual but steady rise. The variations in rates within the State may be attributed in part to the absence of an effective reporting system prior to 1979 and to the implementation of an improved reporting system in that same year.

Reported cases of hepatitis A showed little variation by month of onset in 1979. Young adults aged 20-29 had the highest reported rates of disease. Low rates were reported for children under five years as might be expected in this age group in view of the frequency of subclinical infection and the difficulty of disease recognition.

Of the 1,883 cases, 1,011 (53.7%) were reported by seven metropolitan counties, each having a population in excess of 250,000 (Broward, Dade, Hillsborough, Orange, Palm Beach, Pinellas, and Volusia) and whose combined population was 54.9% of the State's total.

Within all age groups from 10-49 years, the total number of reported cases and the case rates were greater for males than females -- a trend also observed in recent years in the national data. The observed difference in the 1979 sex-specific rates was greatest in the 30-39 year-old bracket ($p < .001$; adds ratio = 1.8). By comparison, in 1978, the greatest sex-specific rate difference was found in the 25-29 year age group. These differences between males and females are somewhat unexpected for a disease not thought to favor either sex. Whether this observation is due to variations in disease presentation, differences in infection rates or exposure, etc. is not clear at present and may warrant further study.

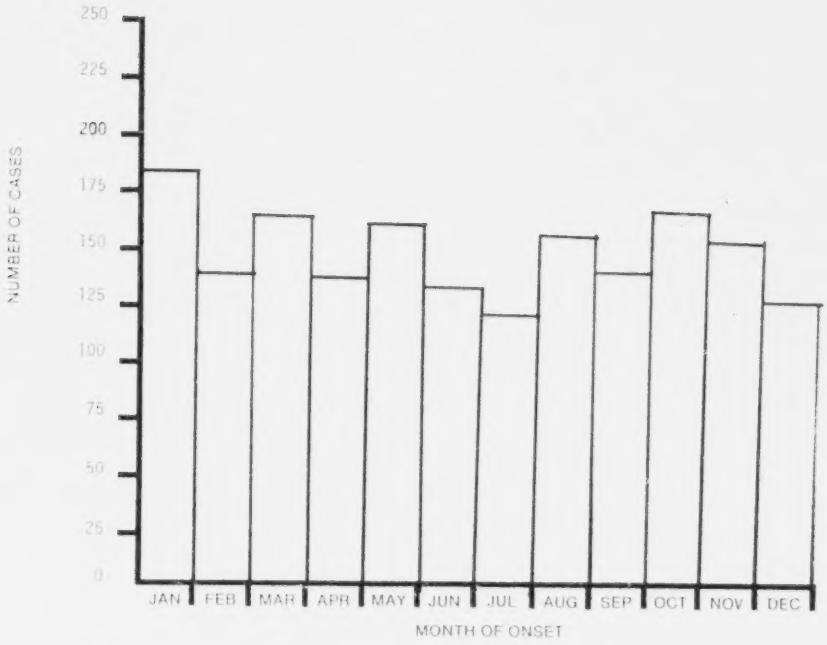
Data on epidemiologic characteristics were obtained from 1,473 cases of hepatitis A reported to the CDC National Hepatitis Surveillance Program in 1979. Of 1,238 case reports analyzable for the question of prior personal contact with a known jaundiced person or with a case of hepatitis, 367 (29.6%) indicated such contact had occurred. Of 1,353 analyzable responses, 240 (17.7%) indicated an association with a nursery or with a day care program. Of 1,331 analyzable responses, 177 (13.3%) indicated consumption of raw shellfish (a percentage almost equal to that for hepatitis B, 12.8%).

*Of these 1,883 cases, 1,473 (78.2%) were reported on the CDC Viral Hepatitis Case Record form and were entered into the data system of the CDC National Hepatitis Surveillance Program for 1979.

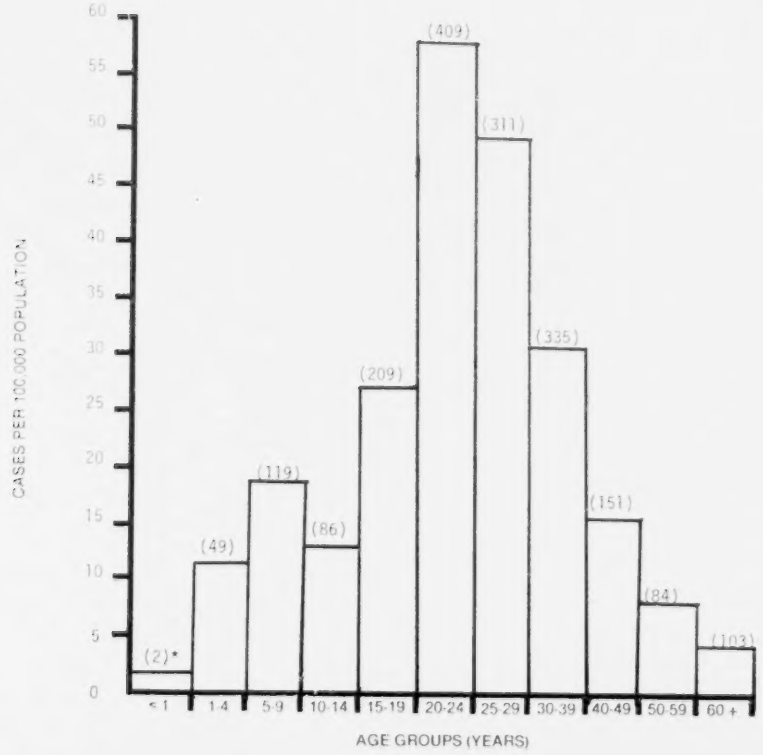
COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL*
Alachua	1			1	1			2		4	2		11
Baker								2					2
Bay								3		2	3	1	9
Bradford													
Brevard	1		1		2	1		2		1		1	10
Broward	9	11	11	12	22	16	12	14	6	3	17	12	147
Calhoun													
Charlotte		1	3	2		1							7
Citrus										1			1
Clay				1	1			4	1				7
Collier	51	24	7	1	3	2	1	6	1		3		102
Columbia	1	2					1			1	2		7
Dade	15	11	19	16	13	20	14	13	13	5	5	18	188
DeSoto									1			1	2
Dixie										5		1	6
Duval	8	3	2	1	1		3		3	7	3	3	38
Escambia	2	3	4		3	1	2	4	1	1			21
Flagler									1		1		2
Franklin													
Gadsden			1										1
Gilchrist									2				2
Glades													
Gulf						2	2						4
Hamilton													
Hardee	1	2	1		1								6
Hendry		2								1			3
Hernando							1	2	1	1			5
Highlands	1		2	4	13	2	1			2			25
Hillsborough	3	4	10	5	7	10	16	19	23	9	6	4	118
Holmes			1										1
Indian River			1			1	3						5
Jackson	1	1	1	2									5
Jefferson													
Lafayette					1								1
Lake			1	1						1	2		5
Lee	12	7	14	10	14	8	6	8	2	1	1		96
Leon	4	1	7	10	8	5	3	7	2	3	6	2	59
Levy													
Liberty													
Madison													
Manatee	3		6	4	7	9	2	3	4	6	3	4	51
Marion						1		2	1		2		6
Martin		3		1	1	2				1	1		9
Monroe	1	2	1	6	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	23
Nassau	1					1	1	1	1				5
Okaloosa				1						1			2
Okeechobee		1	2	2	2		1	1	1	5	6		22
Orange	27	17	17	10	17	20	16	10	10	16	8	13	181
Osceola	1			1		1			2			1	6
Palm Beach	7	12	7	14	14	5	9	11	4	12	10	7	113
Pasco	5		2		1	1		1		2		4	16
Pinellas	9	5	17	8	6	7	6	6	11	7	10	8	101
Polk	6	8	17	9	3	4	9	6	3	8	7	7	94
Putnam		1	1	1			1			1	1		6
St. Johns	1	2	2			1					1	1	8
St. Lucie						1	1						2
Santa Rosa					1								1
Sarasota	1	1	2	3	4	1	2	5	3	2		4	28
Seminole	2	3		9	7	4		7	15	13	13	12	85
Sumter						1			1	2			4
Suwannee												1	1
Taylor		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		13
Union	4	4	5	1	2	1	7	12	23	44	34	22	165
Volusia	8	7	1	3	3	4	3	6	5	1	2		43
Wakulla													
Walton									1				1
Washington													
STATE TOTAL	186	141	167	140	162	135	125	160	144	173	151	128	1883

*Total includes cases with unknown month of onset

HEPATITIS A - REPORTED CASES BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979



HEPATITIS A - REPORTED CASE RATES BY AGE GROUP, FLORIDA, 1979



*( ) Reported number of cases

HEPATITIS B

In 1979, 981 cases of hepatitis B were reported to the State (of these cases, 791 (80.6%) were reported to CDC via the Viral Hepatitis Case Record form). The State total represented an increase in case reports of 1.5% over 1978 and a 16.1% increase over the previous 3-year mean. The overall State rate in 1979 was 10.6 cases per 100,000 population. Little variation by season was observed. The same seven counties reporting the most cases for hepatitis A in 1979 also reported the most cases of hepatitis B (N=675 or 68.8% of the State total). These counties were Broward, Dade, Hillsborough, Orange, Palm Beach, Pinellas, and Volusia.

As in previous years, the age category with highest rates was the 20-24 year-old group and within this category, 70% were males. These data are consistent with the national picture. Personal contact with a known case was the most commonly-reported epidemiologic characteristic -- 116 (21.2%) of 547 analyzable responses on CDC Case Records. Other exposures reported frequently were dental work (91 of 619 responses or 14.7%); surgery (84 of 637 responses or 13.2%); transfusion of blood/blood products (67 of 665 responses or 10.1%), and drug abuse (63 of 635 responses or 9.9%).

Within the several groups between ages 15-39, observed differences in hepatitis B disease rates by age and sex may be attributable in large part to differences in life styles, given the well-documented risk factors of exposure to sexual contacts (especially if numerous and even more so if homosexual in character), tendencies to drug abuse, etc. Such practices are thought to be more widespread in these age groups in general (and in males in particular) than in the younger and older populations.

Other data taken from CDC Viral Hepatitis Case Records in 1979 showed that of 791 reported cases of hepatitis B, 659 (83.3%) were tested for HB_SAg; of these, 621 (94.2%) were HB_SAg-positive. Among 1,473 reported cases of hepatitis A in 1979, HB_SAg testing was done on 918 (62.3%), of which 83 (9.0%) were positive. Therefore, among those patients tested for HB_SAg in 1979, the probability of a correct diagnosis (of hepatitis B) was .88, while that for an incorrect diagnosis was .04. The corresponding figures for 1978 for correct and incorrect diagnoses of hepatitis B were .90 and .06, respectively. These statistics compare favorably with recent national data.

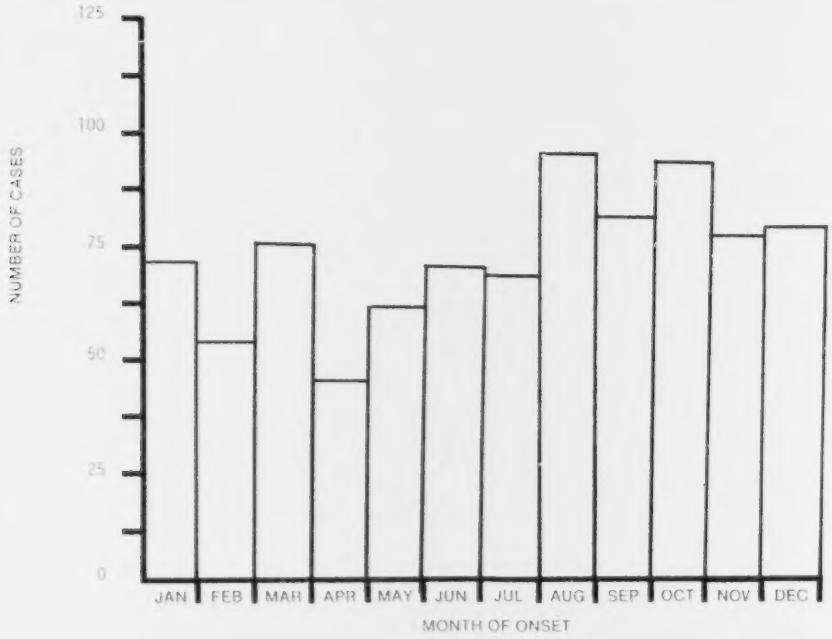
One hepatitis B outbreak investigated by PDHEC occurred in August and September 1979. Six patients in a 40-patient ward at a State psychiatric hospital were found to be HB_SAg-positive. The first patient had an elevated SGOT and displayed clinical hepatitis. Results of a subsequent serologic survey conducted on 242 hospital employees showed none HB_SAg-positive. Of 297 patients screened by serologic survey, five additional patients were HB_SAg-positive. All five were from the same ward as the first patient. Each was asymptomatic and had a normal SGOT. These patients were transferred for isolation purposes to the medical-surgical unit of the hospital where the patient with clinical hepatitis B had been confined since late August. Prior to the discovery of HB_SAg-positivity in the six patients from the same ward, each had resided there for approximately 60 days or more and each was known to have engaged in sexual activity with one or more of the others. An additional risk factor that was identified was the practice of sharing razors which were not properly disinfected. It was determined that sexual transmission and indirect transmission via contaminated environmental surface may have played important roles in this outbreak, although transmission by contaminated razor has never been documented.

HEPATITIS B - REPORTED CASES BY COUNTY, BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979

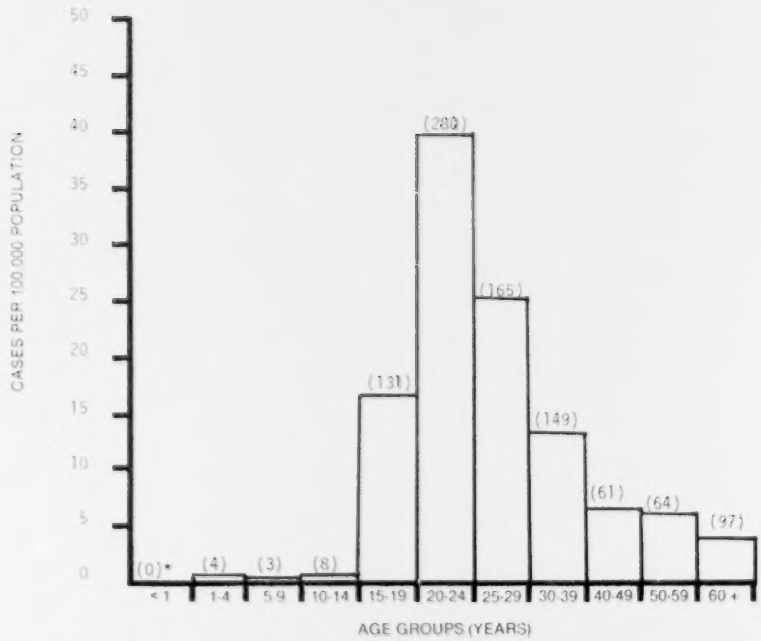
COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL *
Alachua	2	2	1	3		2		2			4		16
Baker													
Bay											1	1	2
Bradford									1				1
Brevard	5	1	2		3	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	22
Broward	7	8	10	2	8	8	5	6	12	10	9	11	101
Calhoun						1	1						2
Charlotte					1		2						3
Citrus	1			1	1								4
Clay						1							1
Collier	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Columbia								1					2
Dade	11	4	8	9	10	17	11	12	12	11	15	15	173
DeSoto					1			1	1			1	4
Dixie													
Duval	6	4	2	5	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	2	35
Escambia				3						1		1	5
Flagler													
Franklin													
Gadsden								1	1	5			10
Gilchrist													
Glades													
Gulf													
Hamilton													
Hardee													
Hendry		2											2
Hernando												1	1
Highlands													
Hillsborough	3	4	4	5	6	3	7	10	7	5	3	4	68
Holmes													
Indian River													
Jackson													
Jefferson													
Lafayette													
Lake	1				1			3	1				7
Lee	5	2		1			1	3				7	29
Leon	2	2					3	1	1	2			12
Levy													
Liberty													
Madison													
Manatee	1				1			1		1			6
Marion						3							3
Martin		1					1				1		3
Monroe	3	1	2			1	1	2	2	1	2	1	16
Nassau						1							1
Okaloosa		1	4	1						1	1		8
Okeechobee							1						1
Orange	4	4	9	3	7	8	2	12	12	13	8	12	95
Osceola					1				1	1			3
Palm Beach	6	3	11	6	5	9	7	5	8	11	6	4	82
Pasco		1	1		1	3	2	3	2	3	2	1	19
Pinellas	7	5	9	3	1	7	6	12	9	8	8	4	91
Polk	3	2	3		2	2	1			4	2	1	22
Putnam		1	2	1							1		5
St. Johns	1	1			1								10
St. Lucie			2		1								4
Santa Rosa										1		2	3
Sarasota	2		2	1		2					1		8
Seminole				2	1	1	1	1		1		1	8
Sumter													
Suwannee							1						1
Taylor													
Union	1	1			1		5	1	3	1	2		15
Volusia	1	2	3	1	7	1	8	8	5	7	7	6	65
Wakulla								1					1
Walton					1								1
Washington													
STATE TOTAL	73	53	75	47	62	72	69	93	82	92	77	78	981

*Total includes cases with unknown month of onset

HEPATITIS B - REPORTED CASES BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979



HEPATITIS B - REPORTED CASE RATES BY AGE GROUP, FLORIDA, 1979



* ( ) Reported number of cases

HEPATITIS ASSOCIATED WITH BLOOD/BLOOD PRODUCTS (NON-A, NON-B)

The diagnosis of "hepatitis associated with blood/blood products (non-A, non-B)" was first established as a reporting category in 1979 in the State. (Prior thereto, this diagnosis tended to be grouped with hepatitis unspecified or hepatitis A.)

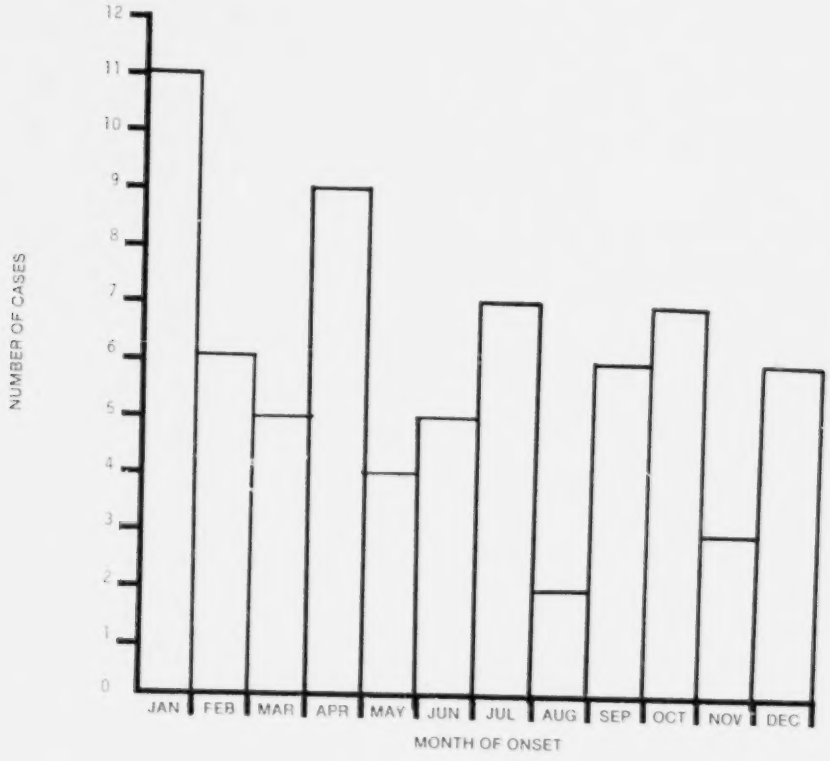
Recent advances in diagnostic procedures and in research in the viral hepatitides have resulted in the recognition of an additional type of hepatitis non-A, non-B which is not associated with blood or blood products. The 1981 edition of Florida Morbidity Statistics will include this distinct category.

HEPATITIS ASSOCIATED WITH BLOOD OR BLOOD PRODUCTS - REPORTED CASES BY COUNTY, BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979

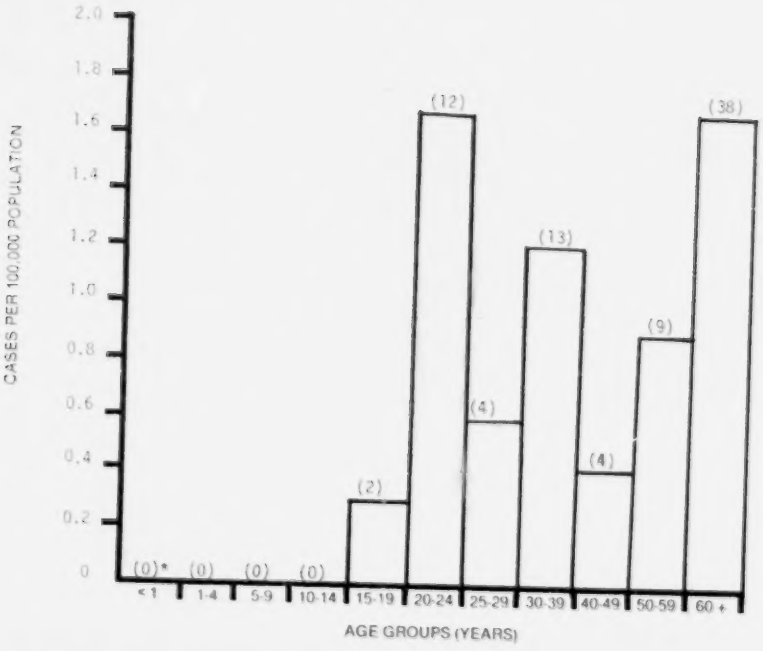
COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL *
Alachua													
Baker													
Bay													
Bradford													
Brevard													
Broward	8	2	3	4	1	2	1	1		2	1	1	27
Calhoun													
Charlotte													
Citrus													
Clay													
Collier													
Columbia													
Dade		1	1	1	2	1	2		1			1	12
DeSoto													
Dixie													
Duval													
Escambia													
Flagler													
Franklin													
Gadsden													
Gilchrist													
Glades													
Gulf													
Hamilton													
Hardee													
Hendry													
Hernando													
Highlands													
Hillsborough							1		1	2		2	7
Holmes													
Indian River													
Jackson													
Jefferson													
Lafayette													
Lake													
Lee				1			3		4	1	2	1	18
Leon													
Levy													
Liberty													
Madison													
Manatee													
Marion													
Martin													
Monroe													
Nassau													
Okaloosa													
Okeechobee													
Orange													
Osceola													
Palm Beach	1							1		2			4
Pasco		1											1
Pinellas	2	2	1	2		1							8
Polk													
Putnam													
St. Johns													
St. Lucie													
Santa Rosa													
Sarasota												1	1
Seminole													
Sumter													
Suwannee													
Taylor													
Union													1
Volusia				1	1	1							3
Wakulla													
Walton													
Washington													
STATE TOTAL	11	6	5	9	4	5	7	2	6	7	3	6	82

*Total includes cases with unknown month of onset

HEPATITIS ASSOCIATED WITH BLOOD OR BLOOD PRODUCTS - REPORTED CASES BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979



HEPATITIS ASSOCIATED WITH BLOOD OR BLOOD PRODUCTS - REPORTED CASE RATES BY AGE GROUP, FLORIDA, 1979



* ( ) Reported number of cases

HEPATITIS UNSPECIFIED

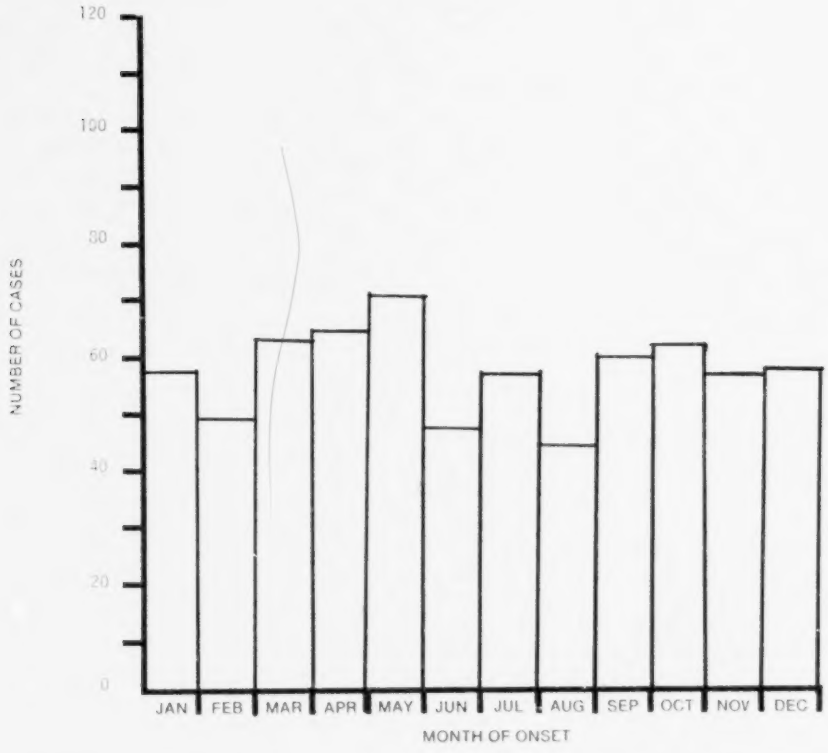
Hepatitis cases reported without a specific diagnosis were reported categorically as hepatitis unspecified beginning in 1978. The similarity of age distribution between hepatitis A and hepatitis unspecified suggests that had a diagnosis been established, many unspecified cases would have been shown to be cases of hepatitis A. Of 764 reported cases of hepatitis unspecified for which Viral Hepatitis Case Record forms were submitted, 294 (38.5%) were tested for HB_SAg and 60 (20.4%) of these were positive.

HEPATITIS UNSPECIFIED - REPORTED CASES BY COUNTY, BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979

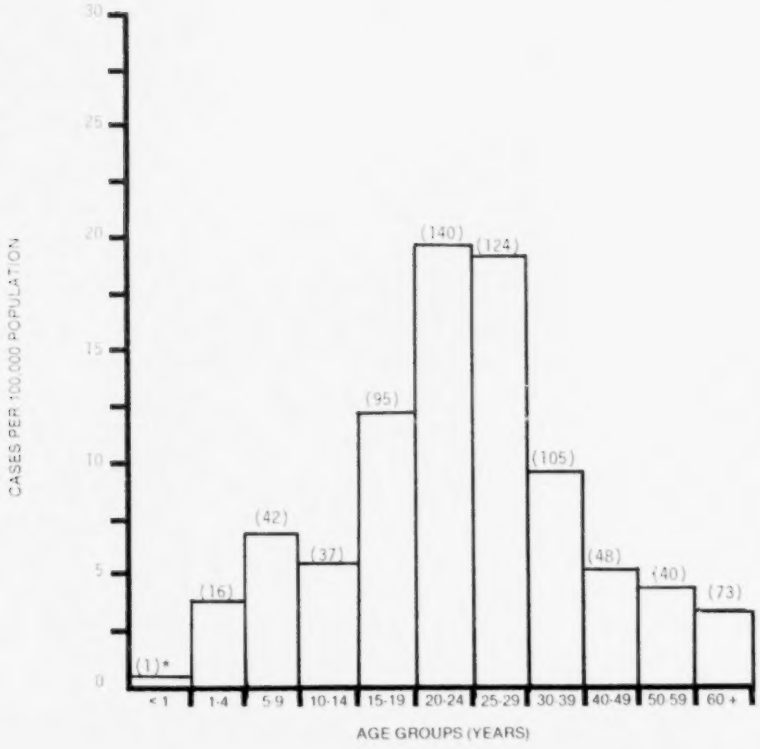
COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL *
Alachua				7	6	3	1					2	19
Baker													
Bay													
Bradford		1					1	1					3
Brevard				1	2		1	1		1	4	1	12
Broward	2	2	5	2	3	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	36
Calhoun							1						1
Charlotte					1	1				1			3
Citrus									1	1	1		3
Clay	3					1		1					6
Collier	1	1		4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	19
Columbia									1				1
Dade	13	8	5	2	11	6	7	5	10	13	15	12	126
DeSoto													
Dixie						1		2					3
Duval		3	4	3	1		4		2		2		21
Escambia													
Flagler					1								1
Franklin													
Gadsden			1										1
Gilchrist								1					1
Glades													
Gulf													
Hamilton						1							1
Hardee		1	1	3									6
Hendry										2			2
Hernando													
Highlands													
Hillsborough	3	6	1	4	10	2	11	1	2	8	2	3	55
Holmes													
Indian River		1		1								1	3
Jackson							1				3		4
Jefferson													
Lafayette													
Lake	2	4	4	1	1		1	1	1	1			16
Lee	2		4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	26
Leon	2		2	3	7	2	2	3	5	7	2	3	43
Levy													
Liberty													
Madison													
Manatee													
Marion			2							1			4
Martin													
Monroe	4	2	5	3	3	2		2	2	2	1	7	34
Nassau								1					2
Okaloosa													
Okeechobee													
Orange	16	9	14	15	8	9	7	6	8	3	6	6	107
Osceola													
Palm Beach	1	3	1		1		2	4	1	2	2	2	19
Pasco				4	2	4	1		5	1		1	18
Pinellas				2		2							5
Polk	6	6	5	2	5	2	2	7	3	4	6	9	61
Putnam													1
St. Johns													
St. Lucie													
Santa Rosa													
Sarasota		1	1	1			1	1	1	1			7
Seminole			2	1	2	2		2	2	3	3	1	19
Sumter						2	1						4
Suwannee													
Taylor				2	1	1	5		9	1	3	1	23
Union			1	1									2
Volusia	1	1	4		2		3		2	3	2		22
Wakulla													
Walton													1
Washington													
STATE TOTAL	56	49	62	64	70	47	56	44	60	61	56	57	741

*Total includes cases with unknown month of onset

HEPATITIS UNSPECIFIED - REPORTED CASES BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979

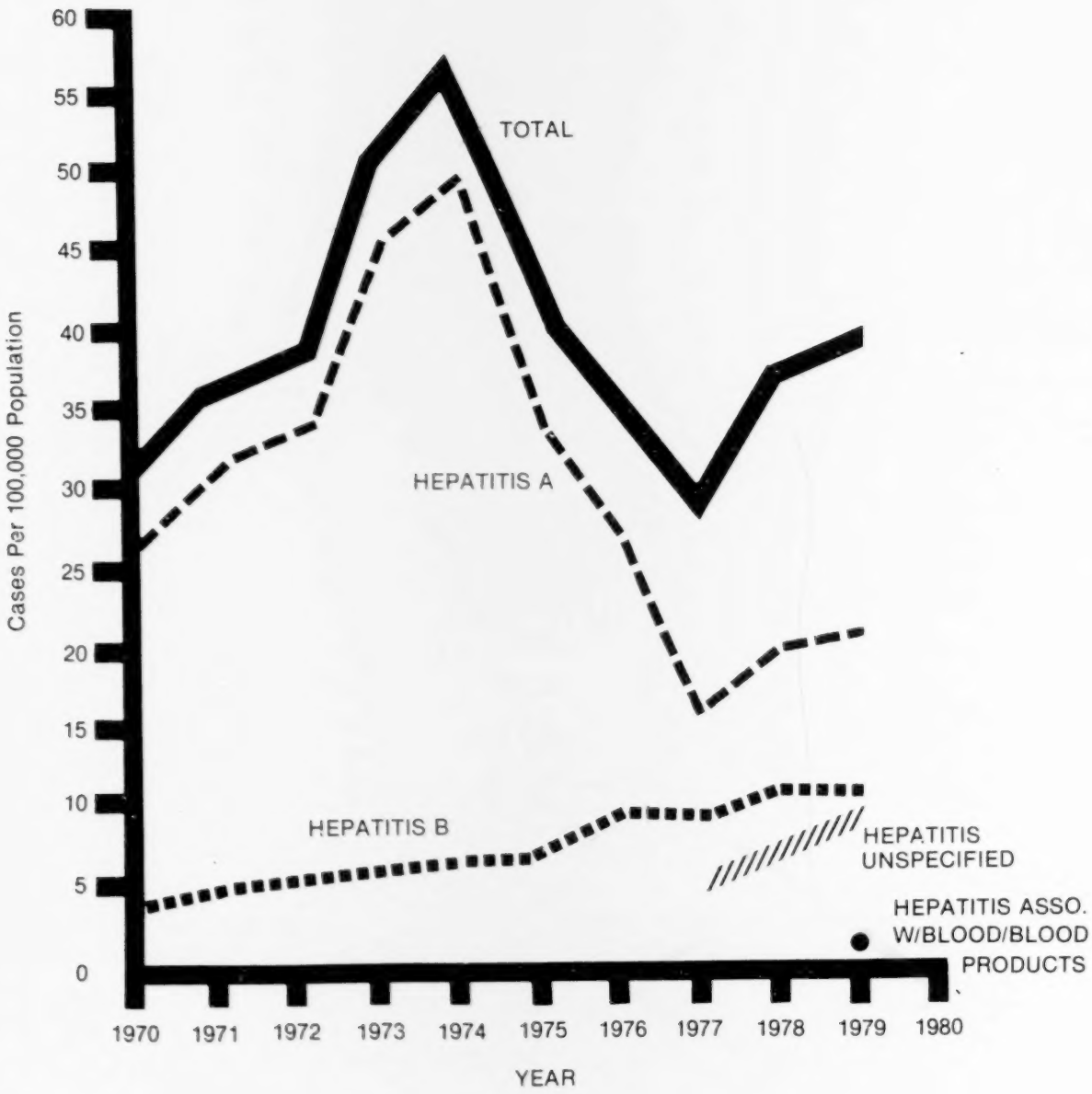


HEPATITIS UNSPECIFIED - REPORTED CASE RATES BY AGE GROUP, FLORIDA, 1979



*( ) Reported number of cases

HEPATITIS - Reported case rates by year, Florida, 1970-1979



MEASLES

In 1979, there were 938 cases of measles reported in Florida, a 22% decrease from 1978 when 1,203 cases were reported. The cases in 1979 represent a 51% increase from the three-year 1976-78 mean of 620 per year. Cases in 1978 and 1979 represented a slight upturn in the continued downward trend of measles morbidity in Florida. Measles cases were reported from 41 (61%) of Florida's 67 counties. The overall State case rate was 10.1 per 100,000 population. Measles reporting is estimated to be 50% of the true incidence.

Measles virus activity was centered in the southeast and Tampa Bay areas of Florida. Broward County reported 268 cases (29% of the State total -- case rate, 27.7) and neighboring Palm Beach County reported 126 cases (13% of the State total -- case rate, 22.2). In the Tampa Bay area, Pasco reported 63 cases (7% of the State total -- case rate, 38.7), and Hillsborough County reported 117 cases (12% of the State total -- case rate, 18.4). All other areas had a minimal number of cases.

As usual, measles cases occurred principally in late winter with a peak of 187 cases in March. Seventy-five percent (708 cases) occurred during the first six months of the year.

In 1979, the highest age-group specific incidence rate was in the 1-4 year-old age group (rate, 49.6). This contrasts to 1978 when the highest age-group specific incidence rate was in the 10-14 year-old group (rate, 72.5) and in the 15-19 year-old group (rate, 35.4). In 1978, measles outbreaks occurred in junior and senior high schools. Special measles immunization programs directed toward these students have resulted in a decreased incidence rate in 1979.

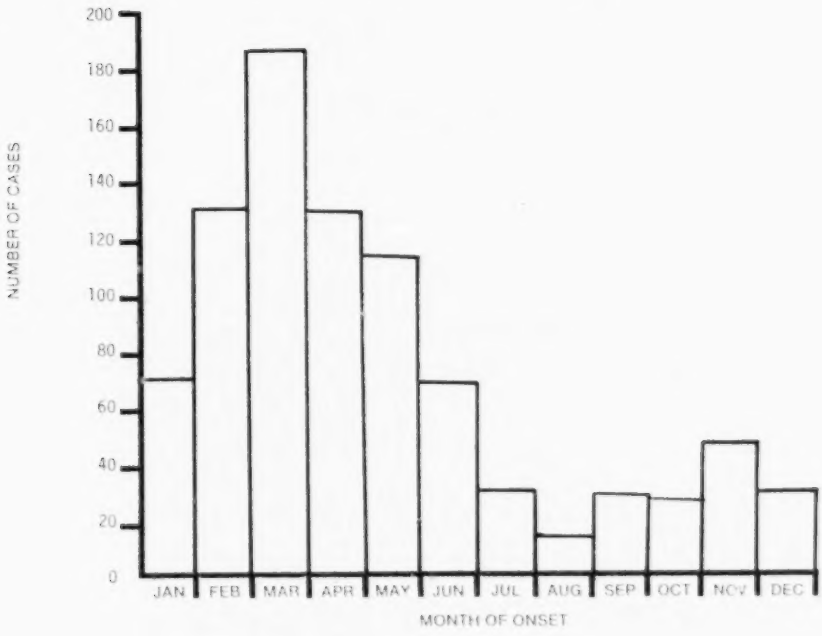
Cases in the 1-4 year-old age group imply that children are not receiving immunization as part of the infant immunization program (measles or measles-mumps-rubella vaccine at 15 months of age). Cases by race show that in the 1-4 year-old age group, the number of cases was divided almost equally between whites (117 cases) and blacks (104 cases), whereas blacks represent only approximately 13% of the total State population. These data imply that infant immunization programs are not reaching black children as often as white children.

MEASLES (RUBEOLA) - REPORTED CASES BY COUNTY, BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979

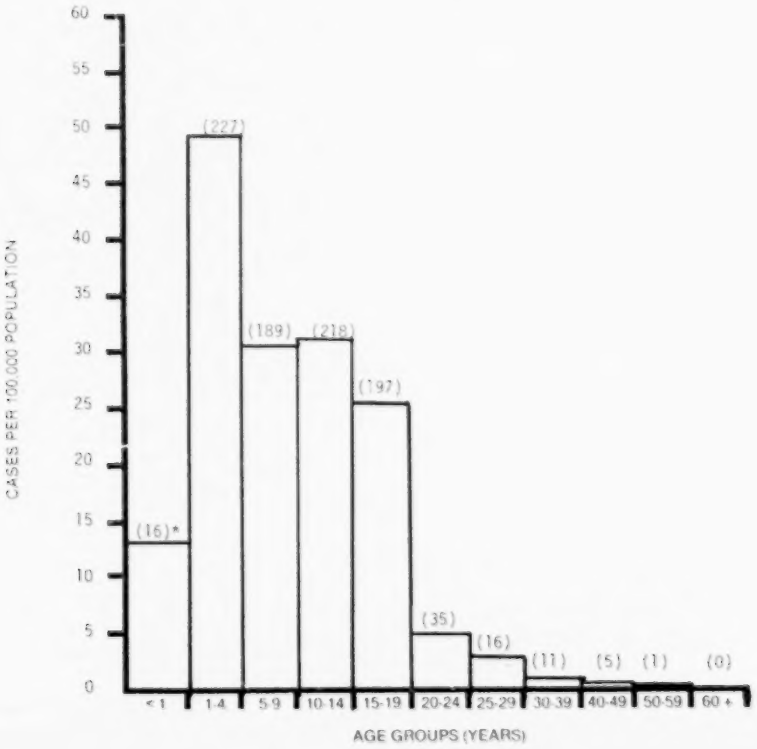
COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL*
Alachua											2		2
Baker	1	2	5	5									13
Bay													
Bradford													
Brevard								1		2			3
Broward	44	50	56	29	38	19	8	5	4	1			268
Calhoun				3									3
Charlotte											1		1
Citrus		1	35	10	3					1			50
Clay						1	2						4
Collier													
Columbia			1		1								2
Dade	4	9	11	6	4	6	3	4	5		1	1	58
DeSoto						1			1				2
Dixie													
Duval			1	1	3		4		1		1	1	12
Escambia	5	46	10	2	4	1	1			1			70
Flagler													
Franklin													
Gadsden					3	6							9
Gilchrist			1										1
Glades													
Gulf													
Hamilton													
Hardee													
Hendry			1	1	1								2
Hernando	1	6	8	8	4	4							3
Highlands													31
Hillsborough		6	2	9	9	1	1	2	13	18	33	22	117
Holmes							1						1
Indian River													
Jackson					1								5
Jefferson													
Lafayette													
Lake	4	1	2	1				1					9
Lee		1											1
Leon					1	1	5	1		1			11
Levy													
Liberty													
Madison													
Manatee	1		1	3		1							6
Marion				2									3
Martin		1	1										2
Monroe						1							1
Nassau													
Okaloosa													
Okeechobee													
Orange	1			1		3				2	1		8
Osceola						4						1	5
Palm Beach	5	5	44	28	27	6	4	2	2	2	1		126
Pasco			5	16	16	13	1	1	1	1	5	4	63
Pinellas			1	6			2	1	2				12
Polk			1								4	1	8
Putnam					2	3							5
St. Johns							1						1
St. Lucie			1				1						5
Santa Rosa													
Sarasota													
Seminole		3										1	5
Sumter		4											4
Suwannee													1
Taylor													
Union													
Volusia	2								1				5
Wakulla													
Walton													
Washington													
STATE TOTAL	72	131	187	131	117	71	34	18	30	29	49	31	938

*Total includes cases with unknown month of onset

MEASLES (RUBEOLA) - REPORTED CASES BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979



MEASLES (RUBEOLA) - REPORTED CASE RATES BY AGE GROUP, FLORIDA, 1979



*( ) Reported number of cases

ASEPTIC MENINGITIS

In 1979, 319 cases of aseptic meningitis were reported, a 2.6% increase from 1978 and 23.6% from 1977, respectively. The overall incidence of aseptic meningitis reported in Florida in 1979, 3.4 per 100,000 population per year, was similar to that reported in previous years for the State and slightly less than that reported nationwide in 1979 (4 per 100,000). The usual seasonal pattern of increased incidence of aseptic meningitis was present in 1979 during the warmer months; the increased number of aseptic meningitis cases seen in the later months of 1979 probably followed unusually-widespread outbreaks of enteroviral infections for those months. Aseptic meningitis cases were reported from 36 (54%) of Florida's 67 counties.

Although individual counties differed considerably in the months of peak incidence of aseptic meningitis, the incidence by month in each county followed the same time course as the number of reported enterovirus isolations from the county.

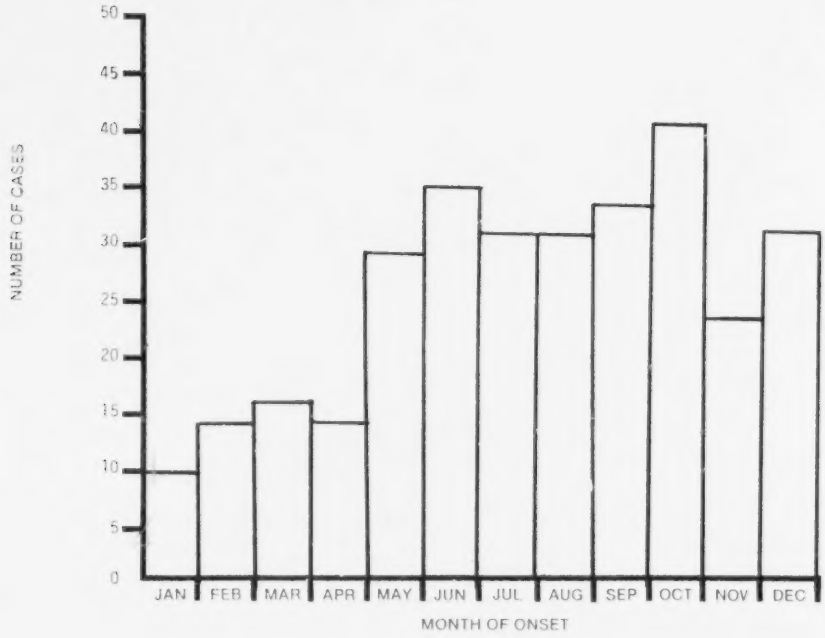
Aseptic meningitis was reported most frequently in children less than 1 year of age. There was a marked trend of decreasing incidence of aseptic meningitis with increasing age. As had been observed previously both state and nationwide, the only exception to this trend was the 20-29 year-old age group. This relative increase in the incidence in the 20-29 year age group was observed both for aseptic meningitis associated with confirmed enterovirus infection and for aseptic meningitis of unknown etiology. This association may reflect increased enterovirus exposure of parents who have young children.

MENINGITIS, ASEPTIC - REPORTED CASES BY COUNTY, BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979

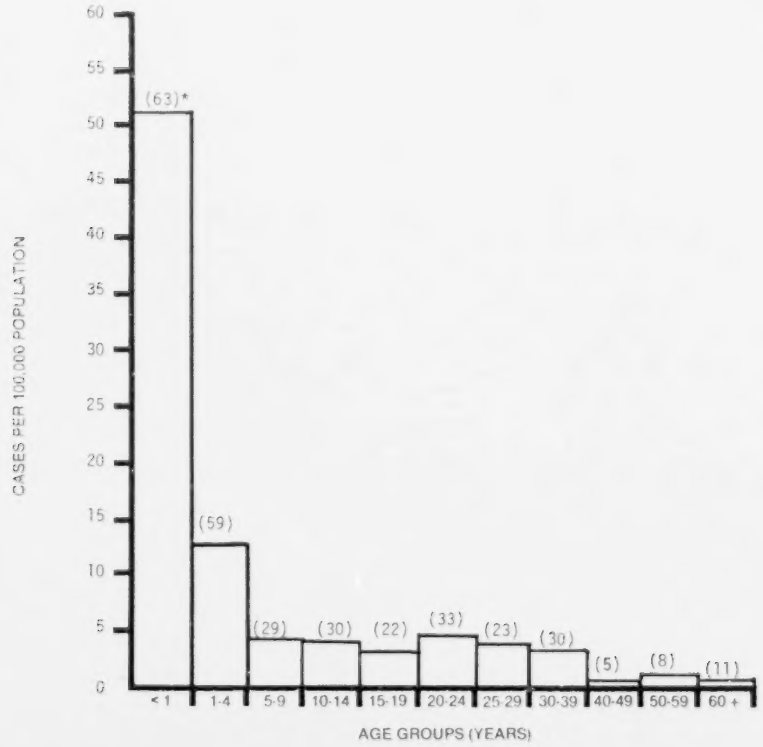
COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL*
Alachua		1	1			1		2					5
Baker													
Bay													
Bradford													
Brevard							1			1	1	2	5
Broward		2	4			5	2	2			3	1	19
Calhoun													
Charlotte		1						2					3
Citrus													
Clay										2	1	2	5
Collier									1				1
Columbia									1				1
Dade	3	3	4	2	2	4	2	2		3		6	36
DeSoto						1			1				2
Dixie													
Duval	2	1	2	1	2	4	5	8	6	10	4	2	50
Escambia				3	1	2	2		1				9
Flagler													
Franklin													
Gadsden													
Gilchrist													
Glades													
Gulf													
Hamilton													
Hardee					1								2
Hendry													
Hernando							1						1
Highlands			1	2	3	3	3	1	5	10	6	1	36
Hillsborough													
Holmes		2			1		1		2				6
Indian River					1								1
Jackson													
Jefferson													
Lafayette							2		1		1		4
Lake													
Lee					6					1			8
Leon													
Levy													
Liberty													
Madison													
Manatee		1									1		2
Marion								1		1			2
Martin					2		1					1	4
Monroe											1		1
Nassau						3	2						5
Okaloosa													
Okeechobee													
Orange	2			2	1	2	4	4	4	1		6	26
Osceola		1						3					4
Palm Beach	1			1	5	4	2	1	3	3	4	2	27
Pasco		1							1				2
Pinellas			1			1		2		5		2	11
Polk			1		3	4	1	3	6	3	1	2	24
Putnam				1								2	3
St. Johns													
St. Lucie													
Santa Rosa				1									1
Sarasota			1				1		1				3
Seminole			1			1						2	4
Sumter													
Suwannee		1											1
Taylor													
Union				1									1
Volusia	2						1			1			4
Wakulla													
Walton													
Washington													
STATE TOTAL	10	14	16	14	28	35	31	31	33	41	23	31	319

*Total includes cases with unknown month of onset

MENINGITIS, ASEPTIC - REPORTED CASES BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979



MENINGITIS, ASEPTIC - REPORTED CASE RATES BY AGE GROUP, FLORIDA, 1979



*( ) Reported number of cases

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS

In 1979, 203 cases of meningococcal meningitis were reported. This is an incidence rate of 2.2 cases per 100,000 population which is a slight decrease (2.6/100,000) from the preceding year. The peak age-specific incidence of reported cases occurred in the 1-4 year olds (14.2/100,000) followed closely by the < 1 year olds (12.4/100,000). Cases of disease in these two age groups represent 39% of the total cases. The incidence rate by age group subsequent to the 1-4 year olds remains fairly constant.

Of the 203 reported cases, 105 (52%) were male and 98 (48%), female. Of these, 155 (76%) were in whites, 34 (17%) were in blacks, and all other race categories accounted for 14 (7%) of the cases.

Meningococcal meningitis cases were reported from 40 (60%) of Florida's 67 counties. There was no definable geographic clustering of cases within Florida; however, Dade county had the greatest number of cases, 54 (27% of the total) and one of the highest attack rates (3.5/100,000).

Most cases occurred during the winter-spring months, January through May, with a peak in the month of January.

For the 203 reported cases, serogrouping and sulfathiazole-sensitivity reports were available on 113 isolates:

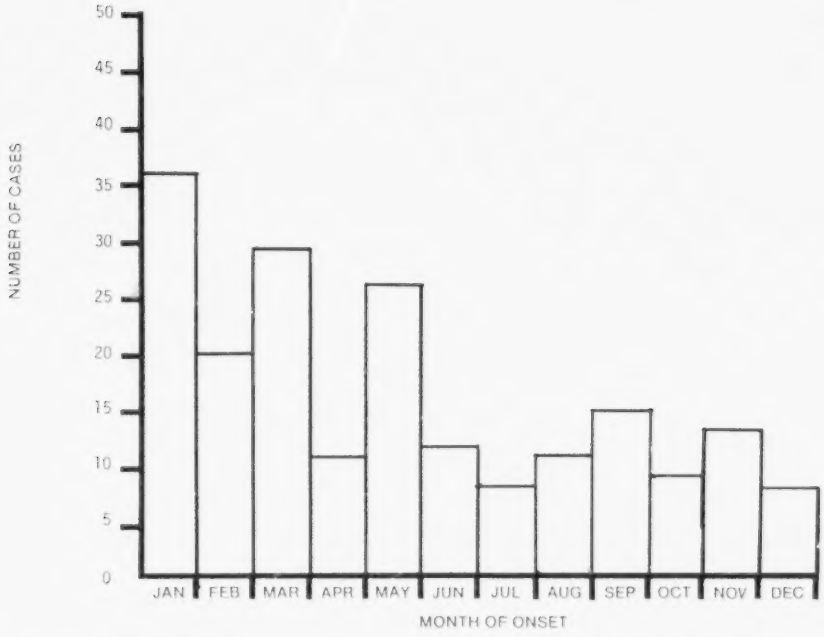
SEROGROUPING		SENSITIVITY TESTING TO SULFATHIAZOLE			
Group	Number	Sensitive	Resistant	Intermediate	Not Tested
B	67	32 (48%)	12 (18%)	11 (16%)	12 (18%)
C	22	9 (41%)	6 (27%)	0	7 (32%)
Slaterus Y	7	2 (29%)	0	1 (14%)	4 (57%)
Z	4	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	2 (50%)	0
W-135	5	0	0	0	5 (100%)
Ungroupable	7	2 (29%)	0	1 (14%)	4 (57%)
Unknown	1	0	0	0	1 (100%)
TOTAL	113	46 (41%)	19 (17%)	15 (13%)	33 (29%)

MENINGITIS, MENINGOCOCCAL - REPORTED CASES BY COUNTY, BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979

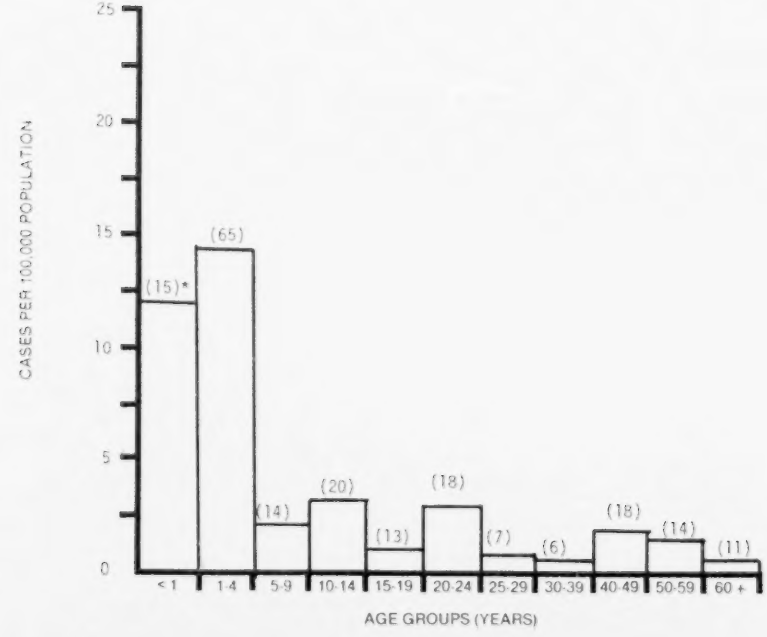
COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL *
Alachua					3		1						4
Baker													
Bay													
Bradford													
Brevard	1					1				1	1		4
Broward		1	2		2	1	3		4			2	16
Calhoun													
Charlotte													
Citrus													
Clay			1										1
Collier		1			2								3
Columbia											1		1
Dade	7	6	11	2	8	3	1	3	5	1	2	2	54
DeSoto													
Dixie													
Duval	2	2	2						1				7
Escambia				2	2				1	1	1		7
Flagler	1												1
Franklin													
Gadsden	1												1
Gilchrist	1												1
Glades													
Gulf													1
Hamilton							1						1
Hardee					1								1
Hendry			1										1
Hernando		1											1
Highlands													
Hillsborough	2	2	2	1		1		2		2			12
Holmes													
Indian River										1			1
Jackson													
Jefferson													
Lafayette													
Lake									1				1
Lee			2										2
Leon													
Levy													
Liberty													
Madison													
Manatee	1												1
Marion	1						1				1		3
Martin		1											1
Monroe		1			1								2
Nassau					1						1		2
Okaloosa													
Okeechobee					1								1
Orange	3				2		1	2	1	2			11
Osceola	1		1										2
Palm Beach	5	2	2	3		1		1			1		15
Pasco	1	1		1							1		4
Pinellas	5				2	2			1	1	1	1	13
Polk	1		2									1	4
Putnam	1	1		1							2		5
St. Johns						2							2
St. Lucie									1				1
Santa Rosa									1				1
Sarasota			2		1			1				1	5
Seminole	2		1	1		1					1		6
Sumter													
Suwannee													
Taylor													
Union													
Volusia		1						1				1	3
Wakulla													
Walton													
Washington													
STATE TOTAL	36	20	29	11	26	12	8	11	15	9	13	8	203

*Total includes cases with unknown month of onset

MENINGITIS, MENINGOCOCCAL - REPORTED CASES BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979



MENINGITIS, MENINGOCOCCAL - REPORTED CASE RATES BY AGE GROUP, FLORIDA, 1979



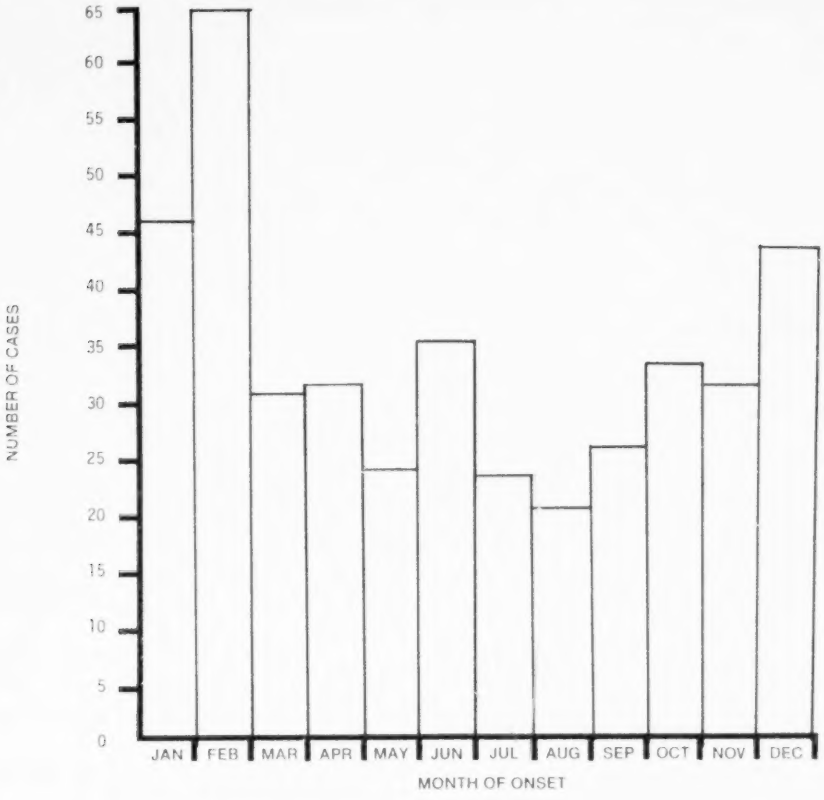
*( ) Reported number of cases

MENINGITIS, OTHER BACTERIAL - REPORTED CASES BY COUNTY, BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979

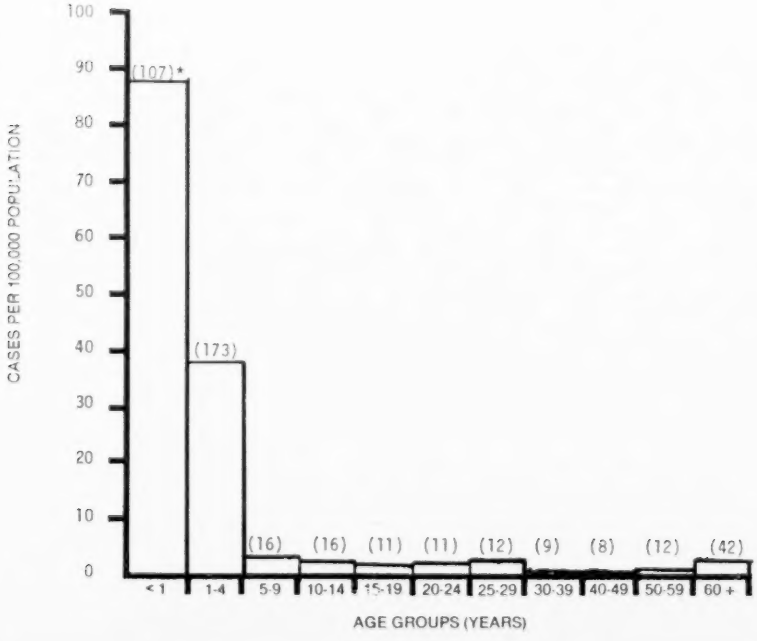
COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL *
Alachua	1			1					1			1	4
Baker													
Bay	1												1
Bradford													
Brevard		4	2	2		2		1		1	1		13
Broward	7	6	6			2	2	3	5	1	3	3	38
Calhoun													
Charlotte													
Citrus													
Clay	1						1			1			3
Collier	1	2									1	1	5
Columbia													
Dade	1	6	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	27
DeSoto													
Dixie		1											1
Duval	6	2		4	1	3	2	1	2	6	6	7	41
Escambia		1			1			2		1		1	6
Flagler		1	1								1		3
Franklin													
Gadsden													
Gilchrist				1									1
Glades													
Gulf													
Hamilton													
Hardee													
Hendry													
Hernando	1										1		2
Highlands													
Hillsborough	4	8	2	6	2	11	2	1	2	4	3	4	50
Holmes													
Indian River		1	1		1				1	3			7
Jackson													
Jefferson													
Lafayette													
Lake	1	3											4
Lee	2		1	1		1		1	3	1			14
Leon			1	3	1	1	1				2	1	12
Levy													
Liberty													
Madison													
Manatee													
Marion		1										1	2
Martin	4	1		1			1			1			8
Monroe		1	2			1							4
Nassau			1										1
Okaloosa	1												1
Okeechobee													
Orange		6	6	1	4	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	30
Osceola													
Palm Beach	1	7	2	3	6	3	3	2	3	5	1	8	44
Pasco	1										1	1	3
Pinellas	4	3	1	1		4	2		2	2	2	2	23
Polk		4	1		2	1	3	1	1			3	17
Putnam		2											2
St. Johns						3	1						4
St. Lucie													
Santa Rosa												1	1
Sarasota	4	1	2	3	4			4		3	2	4	27
Seminole		3		1			1		1		3	1	10
Sumter													
Suwannee													
Taylor													
Union													
Volusia	5	1	1	1		1	1	1	2		1		14
Wakulla													
Walton													1
Washington													
STATE TOTAL	46	65	31	32	24	35	23	21	26	34	32	44	424

*Total includes cases with unknown month of onset

MENINGITIS, OTHER BACTERIAL - REPORTED CASES BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979



MENINGITIS, OTHER BACTERIAL - REPORTED CASE RATES BY AGE GROUP, FLORIDA, 1979



*( ) Reported number of cases

RUBELLA

There were 318 cases of rubella reported in 1979, a 49% increase from 1978 when 214 cases were reported. The cases in 1979 represent a 105% increase over the three-year 1976-78 mean of 155 cases per year. Cases in 1978 and 1979 represented a slight upturn in the continued downward trend of rubella morbidity in Florida. Rubella cases were reported from 37 (55%) of Florida's 67 counties. The overall State case rate was 3.4 per 100,000 population.

Cases were not clustered in any one area of the State and most large population centers had cases; however, an outbreak did occur among high school and college age students in Gainesville -- (Alachua County)-- 86 cases reported, case rate, 62.0 per 100,000 population.

As usual, rubella cases occur most frequently during the winter and spring months. Seventy-nine percent (252 cases) of the reported cases occurred during the first six months of the year.

As in 1978, rubella cases continued to occur in persons in high school and colleges. Sixty-nine percent (221 cases) of the reported cases were in persons over 15 years of age. Present rubella immunization recommendations stress the need for routine infant immunization; however, immunizing susceptible women of the child-bearing age is also recommended strongly. Complete recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) are available from the Centers for Disease Control or the Immunization Project Coordinator of the Department.

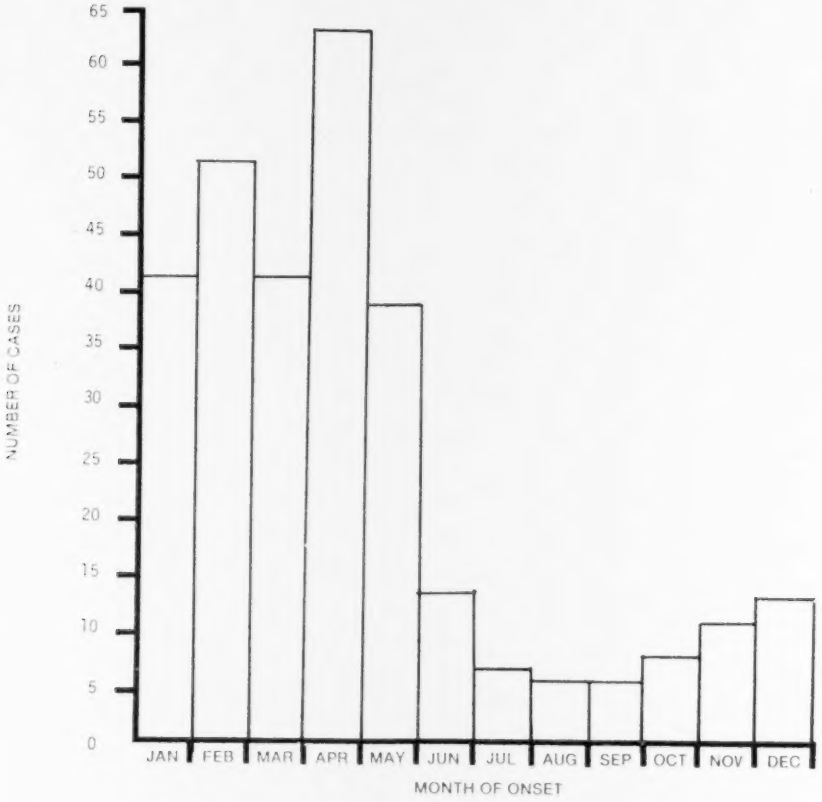
Congenital rubella syndrome is, fortunately, uncommon. From 1971 through 1978, there were only five cases reported in Florida; in 1979, there were four cases. Even though this syndrome is fairly rare at present, the resultant disability of the affected baby and the impact upon the family are considerable. It is probable that these reported data do not reflect the true incidence of this syndrome inasmuch as some of its less obvious signs are not always identified at birth and, therefore, cases may go undiagnosed and unreported. Maintaining high immunization levels and identifying and immunizing susceptible women of the child-bearing age are essential in the prevention of this disease syndrome.

RUBELLA (GERMAN MEASLES) - REPORTED CASES BY COUNTY, BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979

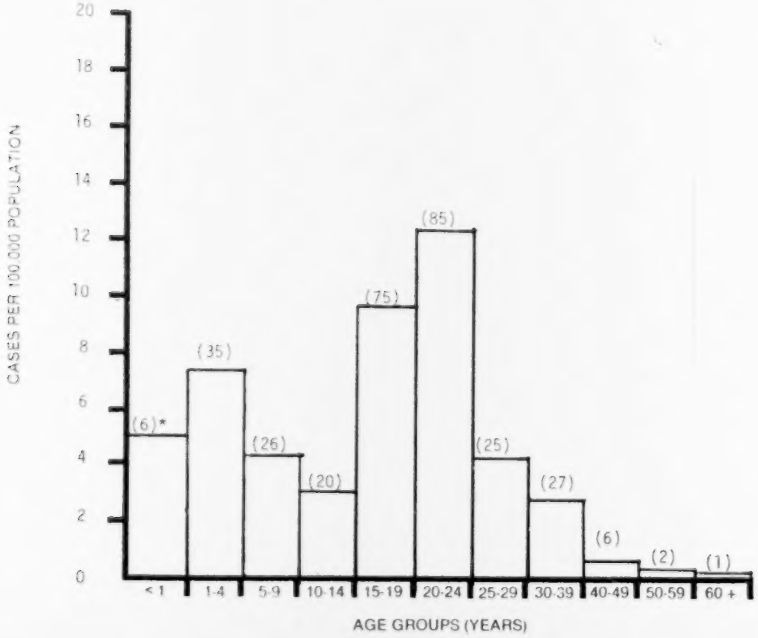
COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL*
Alachua	4	17	12	30	17	4	1		2				87
Baker										1			3
Bay													
Bradford						1	1						2
Brevard	8	13	6	3	1	2	1		1				39
Broward												1	1
Calhoun					1								1
Charlotte													
Citrus													
Clay	4	1						1					6
Collier													
Columbia	2	6	10	7	4							1	35
Dade													
DeSoto													
Dixie	1	1		1			1			1	3	3	11
Duval				1		1		2					4
Escambia													
Flagler													
Franklin					1								1
Gadsden										1	1		2
Gilchrist													
Glades													
Gulf													
Hamilton			1										1
Hardee	1			1									3
Hendry													
Hernando													
Highlands	6	5	6	8						3	4	4	36
Hillsborough						1					1		2
Holmes													
Indian River													1
Jackson													
Jefferson													
Lafayette	1												1
Lake				1								1	2
Lee			1	3	4	1							9
Leon													
Levy													
Liberty													
Madison		1							1			1	3
Manatee													
Marion									1				1
Martin					1		1						2
Monroe								1					1
Nassau		1	2										3
Okaloosa													
Okeechobee		2		1	2	4							9
Orange		1											1
Osceola	1	1	1					1					4
Palm Beach			1	2								1	4
Pasco	1	2		2			1	1	1	1	1		10
Pinellas			1	1	5							1	8
Polk													
Putnam					1		1						2
St. Johns													
St. Lucie	1		1										2
Santa Rosa													
Sarasota				1	1						1		3
Seminole	10	1		1									12
Sumter	1												2
Suwannee													
Taylor													
Union	1				1					1			4
Volusia													
Wakulla													
Walton													
Washington													
STATE TOTAL	42	52	42	63	39	14	7	6	6	8	11	13	318

*Total includes cases with unknown month of onset

RUBELLA (GERMAN MEASLES) - REPORTED CASES BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979



RUBELLA (GERMAN MEASLES) - REPORTED CASE RATES BY AGE GROUP, FLORIDA, 1979



*( ) Reported number of cases

SALMONELLOSIS

There were 1,853 cases (19.9/100,000) of salmonellosis reported in Florida during 1979 which represents a 14% increase over the preceding year (1,624). Cases were reported from 54 (81%) of Florida's 67 counties.

Of the reported cases, 991 (53%) were male, 843 (46%) female, and 19 (1%) indicated sex unknown. Of the 1,853 cases, 1,369 (74%) were in whites, 298 (16%) were in blacks, while all other race categories accounted for 182 (10%) of the cases.

The age group with the highest incidence rate was the <1 year olds (309/100,000) which was more than twice the incidence of the next-higher age group, the 1-4 year olds (127/100,000). There was a dramatic decrease in incidence rates in all age groups above the 1-4 year olds. The reason for this lower incidence in older age groups is not known; however, it may be due to truly lower infection rates, lower illness rates following infection, a greater use of diagnostic culturing in infants, or a combination of all these.

There was no geographic clustering of cases in any particular area within the State. Thirty-four (51%) of Florida counties had an incidence rate higher than the national rate (15.1/100,000).

As in previous years, there was a seasonal increase in reported cases during late summer.

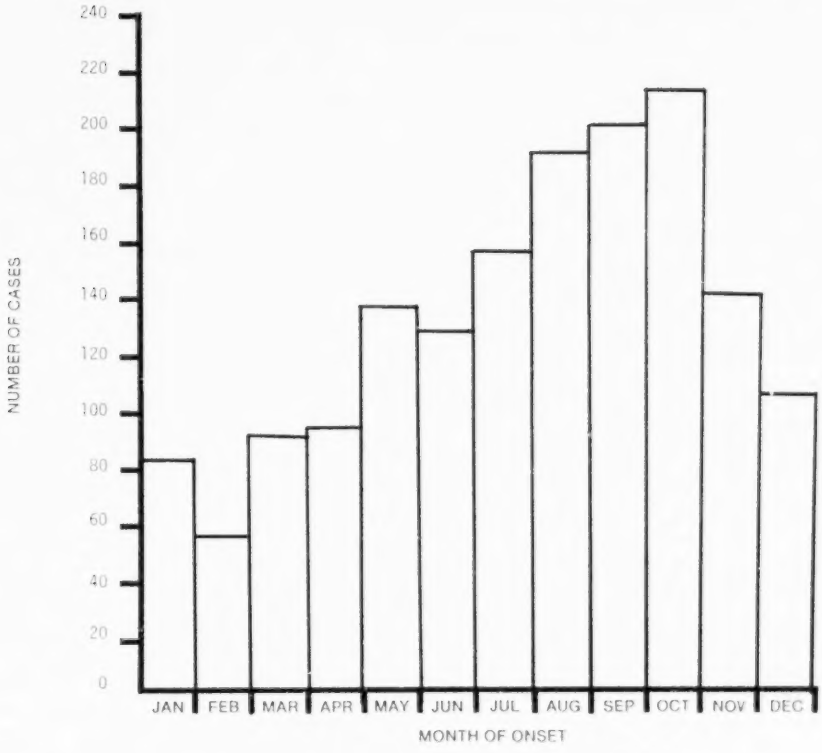
There were no outbreaks of salmonella reported during 1979.

SALMONELLOSIS - REPORTED CASES BY COUNTY, BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979

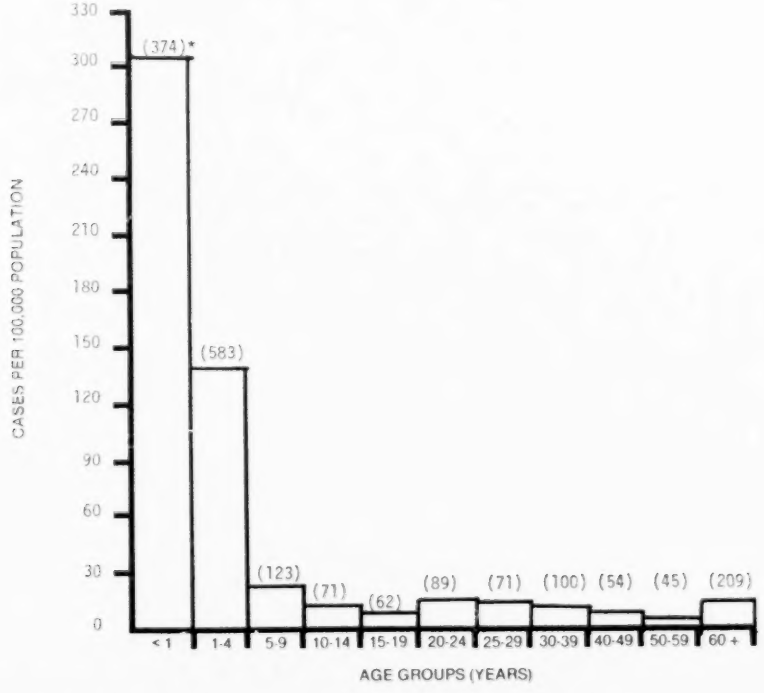
COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL*
Alachua	3				4		3	6	4	2		5	32
Baker					1								1
Bay								3	2	2	3	4	17
Bradford										1			1
Brevard	6		2	6	5	8	4	8	16	17	7	5	85
Broward	7	6	7	3	5	3	13	7	12	7	10	6	87
Calhoun													
Charlotte			5		3	2	1	2	3	2			18
Citrus													
Clay		1		1	2		2		3	2		2	13
Collier		1	1		1	1	1	4	4	3	1	1	18
Columbia	1			1			1		5	3		2	13
Dade	5	8	7	3	12	15	6	30	4	7	6	7	263
DeSoto	2	1	2		1	1	1		2	1			11
Dixie													
Duval	8	3	11	10	17	18	27	16	27	26	11	11	187
Escambia	1				3	1	3	5	2	2		9	26
Flagler			1						1				3
Franklin													
Gadsden		1			1			1				2	5
Gilchrist					1					1			2
Glades													
Gulf				3	1								4
Hamilton									1				2
Hardee													
Hendry				1		1		1	1	1	3	1	9
Hernando								1	2	3			7
Highlands				1									1
Hillsborough	4	8	3	11	8	9	10	17	21	12	11	5	122
Holmes													
Indian River							2		1	1	2		6
Jackson												1	1
Jefferson													
Lafayette								1					1
Lake	1				1	1	3	2	2		3		13
Lee	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	3	35
Leon	1		3			1	2	3	5	10	4		57
Levy													
Liberty													
Madison													
Manatee	2		6		3	5		2	1	1	8	2	32
Marion							1						1
Martin	2						1						3
Monroe	1			1		1		2			1		6
Nassau		1			4		1				1		9
Okaloosa	2	1			2	4	5	4	1	5			24
Okeechobee	1		1										2
Orange	6	3	4	7	8	8	9	14	9	17	6	2	99
Osceola	1				1	2	1	2	1	2	1		11
Palm Beach	6	2	5	4	9	10	9	9	13	11	14	7	106
Pasco			1	1	1	1	2		3	4	4	3	20
Pinellas	5	8	11	28	17	16	10	15	22	21	14	7	174
Polk	5	3	2	6	6	6	5	14	18	20	9	8	113
Putnam	1	1					5				1		11
St. Johns					1		2					1	4
St. Lucie									4	3			9
Santa Rosa	1			1	1				1				4
Sarasota	1	3	4		6	5		2	2	1	8	2	35
Seminole	3	2	12	3	5	2	8	4	1	11	6	3	60
Sumter													
Suwannee													1
Taylor											1		1
Union	1							1					2
Volusia	1	2	1	2	6	4	10	12	7	15	4	6	77
Wakulla						1	6						8
Walton	1												1
Washington													
STATE TOTAL	82	58	92	95	139	129	155	191	204	217	140	105	1853

*Total includes cases with unknown month of onset

SALMONELLOSIS - REPORTED CASES BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979



SALMONELLOSIS - REPORTED CASE RATES BY AGE GROUP, FLORIDA, 1979



*( ) Reported number of cases

SHIGELLOSIS

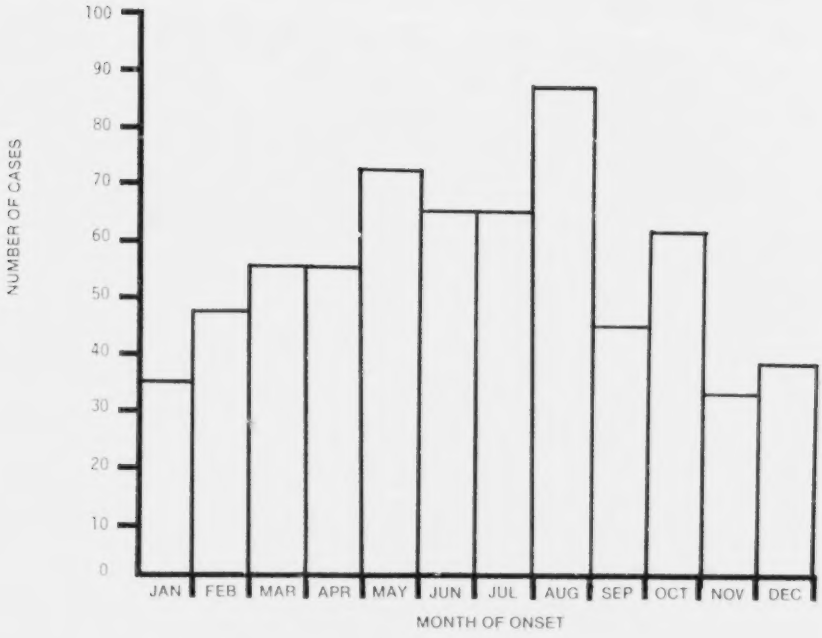
In 1979, there were 808 cases of shigellosis reported in Florida, a 5.7% decrease from 1978. The overall annual statewide incidence of shigellosis (8.7 per 100,000 population) was similar to that reported nationwide (9.2 per 100,000). Seasonality was not marked for shigellosis although, as is usually noticed, there was an increased number of reported isolates in late summer. Forty-three (64%) of Florida's 67 counties reported cases of shigellosis. The highest incidence of reported shigellosis was in children aged 1-4 years. The reported incidence among the different age groups decreased generally with increasing age, except for the 20-29 year age group. This reflects an increased incidence of shigellosis in parents with young children perhaps due to intra-familial spread. Most cases of shigellosis were due to Shigella sonnei. Of 286 isolates of shigella species characterized by Florida State Laboratories, 243 were S. sonnei, 39 were S. flexneri, 3 were S. boydii, and 1 was S. dysenteriae.

SHIGELLOSIS - REPORTED CASES BY COUNTY, BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979

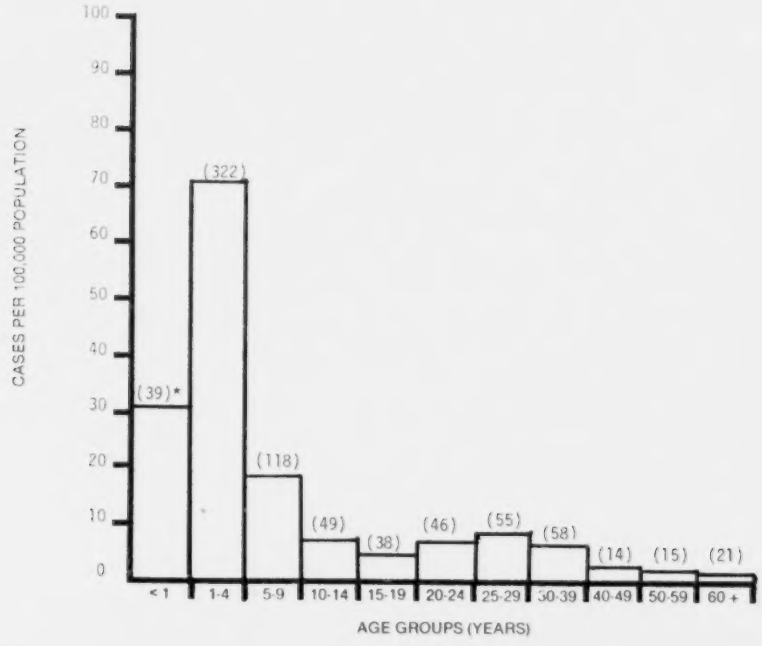
COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL *
Alachua		2		2		1		2			1		8
Baker													
Bay													
Bradford													
Brevard					3	2		2	2		1		10
Broward	3	4	4	2	4	1	4	4	1		1	6	36
Calhoun													
Charlotte		1	2										3
Citrus		1						1	1	2	1	1	7
Clay							1	1		2		1	5
Collier	2	3	1		2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	17
Columbia							1	3		1			5
Dade	6	3	9	3	8	4	9	12	1	1	4	7	182
DeSoto													
Dixie													
Duval	1	3	2	3	4	8	4	8	3	12	2	5	55
Escambia				1			2	2	3	1	2	1	12
Flagler									1				1
Franklin													
Gadsden									2	1		1	4
Gilchrist													
Glades													
Gulf													
Hamilton								1					1
Hardee													
Hendry	1				2	1			3	2	2	1	13
Hernando													
Highlands											1		1
Hillsborough	4	7	7	9	11	11	3	6	3	5		1	68
Holmes													
Indian River					1		3	6			1		11
Jackson													
Jefferson													
Lafayette	1												1
Lake		1										1	2
Lee	2	2	5	1	1	3	3	3	1	1			23
Leon			1					1		2		1	7
Levy													
Liberty												1	1
Madison													
Manatee			1	4	1		1		3				10
Marion													
Martin		2				1	2			1			7
Monroe		1											1
Nassau							1			1			2
Okaloosa													
Okeechobee													
Orange	5		5	5	4	6	4	2	6	1	2	1	41
Osceola	1												1
Palm Beach	1	3	8	11	15	5	1	7		1	5	4	68
Pasco				7	1		2	1		7			18
Pinellas	1	8	2	3	6	5	10	8	4	1	1	1	51
Polk	2	7	4		4	3	4	5	3	14	5	3	60
Putnam	2					5	3	1	3	1			16
St. Johns					2						1		4
St. Lucie			1	2				3	2	2		2	12
Santa Rosa						4	1		1				6
Sarasota	2		2	1			1						6
Seminole	3	1	1	1		4	2	2		1	1		16
Sumter													
Suwannee								1					1
Taylor											1		1
Union											1		1
Volusia					3	1	2	4	2		1		13
Wakulla													
Walton													
Washington													
STATE TOTAL	37	48	55	55	72	66	66	88	46	61	35	39	808

*Total includes cases with unknown month of onset

SHIGELLOSIS - REPORTED CASES BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979



SHIGELLOSIS - REPORTED CASE RATES BY AGE GROUP, FLORIDA, 1979



*( ) Reported number of cases

REPORTED CASES AND CASE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION OF SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES BY COUNTY, FLORIDA, 1979

	ENCEPHALITIS, POST-INFECTIOUS & OTHER		HEPATITIS A		HEPATITIS B		HEPATITIS ASSOC. WITH BLOOD OR BLOOD PRODUCTS	
	TOTAL	RATE	TOTAL	RATE	TOTAL	RATE	TOTAL	RATE
Alachua	1	0.7	11	7.9	16	11.5	0	0.0
Baker	1	7.4	2	14.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bay	0	0.0	9	9.1	2	2.0	0	0.0
Bradford	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.7	0	0.0
Brevard	2	0.7	10	3.6	22	7.9	0	0.0
Broward	0	0.0	147	15.1	101	10.4	27	2.8
Calhoun	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	22.2	0	0.0
Charlotte	0	0.0	7	12.5	3	5.4	0	0.0
Citrus	0	0.0	1	2.3	4	9.4	0	0.0
Clay	5	8.7	7	12.2	1	1.7	0	0.0
Collier	1	1.2	102	123.9	10	12.1	0	0.0
Columbia	0	0.0	7	22.3	2	6.4	0	0.0
Dade	2	0.1	188	12.3	173	11.4	12	0.8
DeSoto	1	5.2	2	10.4	4	20.8	0	0.0
Dixie	0	0.0	6	77.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Duval	3	0.5	38	6.7	35	6.1	0	0.0
Escambia	0	0.0	21	8.9	5	2.1	0	0.0
Flagler	0	0.0	2	21.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gadsden	0	0.0	1	2.7	10	26.6	0	0.0
Gilchrist	0	0.0	2	33.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Glades	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gulf	0	0.0	4	35.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hardee	0	0.0	6	32.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hendry	1	5.7	3	17.0	2	11.3	0	0.0
Hernando	0	0.0	5	13.0	1	2.6	0	0.0
Highlands	2	4.1	25	51.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hillsborough	8	1.3	118	18.5	68	10.7	7	1.1
Holmes	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Indian River	4	7.0	5	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jackson	0	0.0	6	15.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jefferson	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lafayette	0	0.0	1	22.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lake	0	0.0	5	5.2	7	7.3	18	9.2
Lee	5	2.6	96	49.1	29	14.8	0	0.0
Leon	0	0.0	59	42.4	12	8.6	0	0.0
Levy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Liberty	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Manatee	0	0.0	51	35.6	6	4.2	0	0.0
Marion	0	0.0	6	5.6	3	2.8	0	0.0
Martin	0	0.0	9	15.6	3	5.2	0	0.0
Monroe	0	0.0	23	40.5	16	28.2	0	0.0
Nassau	0	0.0	5	15.6	1	3.1	0	0.0
Okaloosa	0	0.0	2	1.8	8	7.1	0	0.0
Okeechobee	0	0.0	22	110.1	1	5.0	0	0.0
Orange	4	0.9	181	41.0	95	21.5	0	0.0
Osceola	0	0.0	6	14.0	3	7.0	0	0.0
Palm Beach	8	1.4	113	19.9	82	14.4	4	0.7
Pasco	0	0.0	16	9.8	19	11.7	1	0.6
Pinellas	2	0.3	101	13.9	91	12.5	8	1.1
Polk	14	4.7	94	31.6	22	7.4	0	0.0
Putnam	0	0.0	6	13.1	5	10.9	0	0.0
St. Johns	0	0.0	8	17.3	10	21.6	0	0.0
St. Lucie	0	0.0	2	2.4	4	4.8	0	0.0
Santa Rosa	0	0.0	1	2.0	3	5.9	0	0.0
Sarasota	2	1.0	28	14.4	8	4.1	1	0.5
Seminole	0	0.0	85	53.5	8	5.0	0	0.0
Sumter	0	0.0	4	18.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Suwannee	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.0
Taylor	0	0.0	1	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Union	0	0.0	13	120.9	15	139.5	1	9.3
Volusia	1	0.4	165	68.3	65	26.9	3	1.2
Wakulla	0	0.0	43	441.6	1	10.3	0	0.0
Walton	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.1	0	0.0
Washington	0	0.0	1	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
STATE TOTAL	67	0.7	1883	20.3	981	10.6	82	0.9

REPORTED CASES AND CASE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION OF SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
BY COUNTY, FLORIDA, 1979

	HEPATITIS UNSPECIFIED		MEASLES (RUBEOLA)		MENINGITIS, ASEPTIC		MENINGITIS, MENINGOCOCCAL	
	TOTAL	RATE	TOTAL	RATE	TOTAL	RATE	TOTAL	RATE
Alachua	19	13.7	2	1.4	5	3.6	4	2.9
Baker	0	0.0	13	96.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bay	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bradford	3	17.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Brevard	12	4.3	3	1.1	5	1.8	4	1.4
Broward	36	3.7	268	27.7	19	2.0	16	1.7
Calhoun	1	11.1	3	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Charlotte	3	5.4	1	1.8	3	5.4	0	0.0
Citrus	3	7.0	50	117.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Clay	6	10.4	4	6.9	5	8.7	1	1.7
Collier	19	23.1	0	0.0	1	1.2	3	3.6
Columbia	1	3.2	2	6.4	1	3.2	1	3.2
Dade	126	8.3	58	3.8	36	2.4	54	3.5
DeSoto	0	0.0	2	10.4	2	10.4	0	0.0
Dixie	3	38.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Duval	21	3.7	12	2.1	50	8.8	7	1.2
Escambia	0	0.0	70	29.8	9	3.8	7	3.0
Flagler	1	10.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.8
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gadsden	1	2.7	9	23.9	0	0.0	1	2.7
Gilchrist	1	16.5	1	16.5	0	0.0	1	16.5
Glades	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gulf	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.0
Hamilton	1	11.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.2
Hardee	6	32.6	2	10.9	2	10.9	1	5.4
Hendry	2	11.3	3	17.0	0	0.0	1	5.7
Hernando	0	0.0	31	80.4	0	0.0	1	2.6
Highlands	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.1	0	0.0
Hillsborough	55	8.6	117	18.4	36	5.6	12	1.9
Holmes	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Indian River	3	5.3	0	0.0	6	10.5	1	1.8
Jackson	4	10.4	5	12.9	1	2.6	0	0.0
Jefferson	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lafayette	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lake	16	16.6	9	9.4	4	4.2	1	1.0
Lee	26	13.3	1	0.5	0	0.0	2	1.0
Leon	43	30.9	11	7.9	8	5.7	0	0.0
Levy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Liberty	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Manatee	0	0.0	6	4.2	2	1.4	1	0.7
Marion	4	3.7	3	2.8	2	1.9	3	2.8
Martin	0	0.0	2	3.5	4	6.9	1	1.7
Monroe	34	59.9	1	1.8	1	1.8	2	3.5
Nassau	2	6.3	0	0.0	5	15.6	2	6.3
Okaloosa	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Okeechobee	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.0
Orange	107	24.2	8	1.8	26	5.9	11	2.5
Osceola	0	0.0	5	9.3	4	9.3	2	4.7
Palm Beach	19	3.3	126	22.2	27	4.8	15	2.6
Pasco	18	11.1	63	38.7	2	1.2	4	2.5
Pinellas	5	0.7	12	1.6	11	1.5	13	1.8
Polk	61	20.5	8	2.7	24	8.1	4	1.3
Putnam	1	2.2	5	10.9	3	6.6	5	10.9
St. Johns	0	0.0	1	2.2	0	0.0	2	4.3
St. Lucie	0	0.0	5	6.0	0	0.0	1	1.2
Santa Rosa	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	2.0
Sarasota	7	3.6	0	0.0	3	1.5	5	2.6
Seminole	19	12.0	5	3.1	4	2.5	6	3.8
Sumter	4	18.1	4	18.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Suwannee	0	0.0	1	4.8	1	4.8	0	0.0
Taylor	23	150.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Union	2	18.6	0	0.0	1	9.3	0	0.0
Volusia	22	9.1	5	2.1	4	1.7	3	1.2
Wakulla	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Walton	1	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
STATE TOTAL	741	8.0	938	10.1	319	3.4	203	2.2

REPORTED CASES AND CASE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION OF SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
BY COUNTY, FLORIDA, 1979

	MENINGITIS, OTHER BACTERIAL		RUBELLA (GERMAN MEASLES)		SALMONELLOSIS		SHIGELLOSIS	
	TOTAL	RATE	TOTAL	RATE	TOTAL	RATE	TOTAL	RATE
Alachua	4	2.9	87	62.7	32	23.1	8	5.8
Baker	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.4	0	0.0
Bay	1	1.0	3	3.0	17	17.3	0	0.0
Bradford	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.7	0	0.0
Brevard	13	4.7	2	0.7	85	30.5	10	3.6
Broward	38	3.9	39	4.0	87	9.0	36	3.7
Calhoun	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Charlotte	0	0.0	1	1.8	18	32.2	3	5.4
Citrus	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0	7	16.4
Clay	3	5.2	0	0.0	13	22.6	5	8.7
Collier	5	6.1	6	7.3	18	21.9	17	20.7
Columbia	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	41.4	5	15.9
Dade	27	1.8	35	2.3	263	17.3	182	11.9
DeSoto	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	57.3	0	0.0
Dixie	1	12.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Duval	41	7.2	11	1.9	187	32.8	55	9.7
Escambia	6	2.6	4	1.7	26	11.1	12	5.1
Flagler	3	32.5	0	0.0	3	32.5	1	10.8
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gadsden	0	0.0	1	2.7	5	13.3	4	10.6
Gilchrist	1	16.5	0	0.0	2	33.1	0	0.0
Glades	0	0.0	2	33.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gulf	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	35.8	0	0.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	22.4	1	11.2
Hardee	0	0.0	1	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hendry	0	0.0	3	17.0	9	50.9	13	73.5
Hernando	2	5.2	0	0.0	7	18.2	0	0.0
Highlands	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.1	1	2.1
Hillsborough	50	7.8	36	5.6	122	19.1	68	10.7
Holmes	0	0.0	2	14.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Indian River	7	12.3	0	0.0	6	10.5	11	19.3
Jackson	0	0.0	1	2.6	1	2.6	0	0.0
Jefferson	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lafayette	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	22.4	1	22.4
Lake	4	4.2	1	1.0	13	13.5	2	2.1
Lee	14	7.2	2	1.0	35	17.9	23	11.8
Leon	12	8.6	9	6.5	57	41.0	7	5.0
Levy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Liberty	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	23.1
Madison	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Manatee	0	0.0	3	2.1	32	22.3	10	7.0
Marion	2	1.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0
Martin	8	13.9	1	1.7	3	5.2	7	12.1
Monroe	4	7.0	2	3.5	6	10.6	1	1.8
Nassau	1	3.1	1	3.1	9	28.2	2	6.3
Okaloosa	1	0.9	3	2.6	24	21.2	0	0.0
Okeechobee	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.0	0	0.0
Orange	30	6.8	9	2.0	99	22.4	41	9.3
Osceola	0	0.0	1	2.3	11	25.7	1	2.3
Palm Beach	44	7.8	4	0.7	106	18.7	68	12.0
Pasco	3	1.8	4	2.5	20	12.3	18	11.1
Pinellas	23	3.2	10	1.4	174	23.9	51	7.0
Polk	17	5.7	8	2.7	113	38.0	60	20.2
Putnam	2	4.4	0	0.0	11	24.0	16	34.9
St. Johns	4	8.6	0	0.0	4	8.6	4	8.6
St. Lucie	0	0.0	2	2.4	9	10.8	12	14.5
Santa Rosa	1	2.0	2	3.9	4	7.8	6	11.8
Sarasota	27	13.9	0	0.0	35	18.0	6	3.1
Seminole	10	6.3	3	1.9	60	37.8	16	10.1
Sumter	0	0.0	12	54.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Suwannee	0	0.0	2	9.5	1	4.8	1	4.8
Taylor	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.5	1	6.5
Union	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	18.6	1	9.3
Volusia	14	5.8	4	1.7	77	31.5	13	5.4
Wakulla	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	82.2	0	0.0
Walton	1	5.1	0	0.0	1	5.1	0	0.0
Washington	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
STATE TOTAL	424	4.6	318	3.4	1853	19.9	808	8.7

SECTION 3:

Analysis of Animal Rabies & Zoonotic Diseases

ANIMAL RABIES

In 1979, there were 79 laboratory-confirmed cases of animal rabies which represents a 68% increase over 1978 (47 cases). From 1978 to 1979, the number of raccoons with rabies virus infection increased 64% from 33 to 54.

In 1979, there were 3,772 animal specimens (brain tissue) examined for evidence of rabies infection. Of these, 79 (2.1%) were positive for rabies virus by the fluorescent rabies antibody test (FRA). Positive specimens were identified throughout the year with the greatest number (15) occurring in August. Positive animals were identified in 34 counties (51%), predominantly in the northern half of the State.

Raccoons (532) accounted for 14% of the total number of the animals examined. Of these 532 raccoons examined, 54 (10.2%) were positive as compared to only 0.7% for all other animals examined. Bats (161) accounted for 4.3% of the animals examined; 10 were positive (infection rate, 6.2%). Skunks (101) accounted for 2.7% of the animals examined; only 1 was positive (1.0% infection rate). Raccoons (532), bats (161), and skunks (101) for a combined total (794) accounted for 21% of the animals examined; however, they accounted for 82% (65 of 79) of the rabies-positive animals in Florida.

There were 1,973 dogs and cats examined in 1979 of which only 8 were confirmed positive for a combined infection rate of 0.4%.

During the 5-year period 1975-79, there were 354 laboratory-confirmed cases of animal rabies: 237 (67%) were raccoons, 74 (21%) were bats, and 3 (1%) were skunks. Thus, raccoons, bats, and skunks accounted for 89% of all rabid animals during this period. Dogs and cats combined accounted for 19 cases or only 5% of the total number of rabies-positive animals in the same period.

ANIMAL RABIES -- REPORTED LABORATORY-CONFIRMED CASES, BY COUNTY, BY SPECIES, BY MONTH OF REPORT, FLORIDA, 1979

County	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Alachua						2 Rac			1 Rac		1 Rac	1 Cat	5
Baker													
Bay	1 Dog						1 Bat	1 Fox					3
Bradford													
Brevard	1 Rac					1 Rac							2
Broward													
Calhoun													
Charlotte			1 Rac										1
Citrus													
Clay													
Collier		1 Rac		1 Rac									2
Columbia									1 Rac			1 Rac	2
Dade													
DeSoto		1 Rac											1
Dixie													
Duval								2 Bat				1 Rac 1 Cat	4
Escambia													
Flagler					1 Rac								1
Franklin													
Gadsden					1 Rac 1 Fox			1 Rac			1 Horse		4
Gilchrist													
Glades													
Gulf													
Hamilton					1 Rac								1
Hardee	1 Rac							1 Rac		1 Rac			3
Hendry													
Hernando													
Highlands													
Hillsborough			1 Rac				1 Bat	2 Bat		1 Bat			5
Holmes	1 Cat											1 Dog	2
Indian River													
Jackson							1 Rac	1 Rac		1 Rac			3
Jefferson	1 Rac			1 Rac									2
Lafayette					1 Skunk								1
Lake				1 Rac			1 Rac						2
Lee		1 Rac			2 Rac								3
Leon				2 Rac		2 Rac				1 Rac			5
Levy		1 Rac											1
Liberty													
Madison													
Manatee				1 Rac						1 Rac			2
Marion	1 Rac							1 Rac 1 Bat 1 Cat	1 Rac				5
Martin													
Monroe												1 Rac	1
Nassau							1 Rac			1 Bat			2
Okaloosa													
Okeechobee													1
Orange	1 Rac												
Osceola													
Palm Beach													
Pasco													
Pinellas													
Polk										1 Rac			1
Putnam													
St. Johns													
St. Lucie													
Santa Rosa													
Sarasota								1 Rac 1 Bat					2
Seminole									1 Fox				1
Sumter												1 Rac	2
Suwannee	1 Rac												
Taylor													
Union													
Volusia						1 Cat			1 Rac 1 Dog				3
Wakulla				1 Rac				1 Rac					2
Walton	1 Fox						1 Rac						2
Washington							1 Fox	1 Rac					2
TOTAL	9	4	2	7	7	6	7	15	6	7	2	7	79

ANIMAL RABIES · Laboratory confirmed cases by species, Florida, 1975-1979

ANIMAL SPECIES	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975
BAT	10	8	16	38	2
BOBCAT	0	2	1	1	0
CAT	5	1	2	3	0
CATTLE	0	0	0	0	0
DOG	3	1	1	1	2
EXOTIC ANIMALS	0	0	0	0	0
FOX	5	1	3	4	0
HORSE	1	0	0	0	2
LAGOMORPHS (includes rabbit, hare & pika)	0	0	0	0	0
OPOSSUM	0	0	0	0	0
OTTER	0	0	1	0	0
RACCOON	54	33	69	51	30
RODENTS (includes mice, hamsters, guinea pigs, gerbils, squirrels, rats)	0	0	0	0	0
SKUNK	1	1	0	0	1
STATE TOTAL	79	47	93	98	37

ANIMAL RABIES - Reported laboratory confirmed cases by county, Florida, 1970 - 1979

County	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
Alachua	5	2	3	4		5	4	3		
Baker					1			1		
Bay	3	1	2	3			2		12	6
Bradford								2		
Brevard	2		2	8	1	1	3	6	3	3
Broward			1							
Calhoun										
Charlotte	1		1	1				1	1	1
Citrus			3	1	1	1	2	4		
Clay			1	1	1			1		1
Collier	2	2	3			3	1	3	1	4
Columbia	2	2	3	3					1	1
Dade		1	2	1		8	1			
DeSoto	1		1	1				1	3	3
Dixie						1				
Duval	4	2	3	7	1	2	2	3	5	11
Escambia						1		2		
Flagler	1				3					
Franklin										
Gadsden	4	1		3				4	1	
Gilchrist				1						
Glades									1	
Gulf		1			1					
Hamilton	1	1	3	2						
Hardee	3		2						1	1
Hendry					1		1	3		
Hernando						1			1	
Highlands						1				
Hillsborough	5	6	5	11	3	2	5	3	9	9
Holmes	2			3	2	2	1			
Indian River				1					1	1
Jackson	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1		
Jefferson	2			1	1		1			
Lafayette	1								1	
Lake	2				1		1		6	1
Lee	3				1			3	2	4
Leon	5	3	2	3	3		2	4	3	
Levy	1	1	1			1	5	6	1	2
Liberty										
Madison		2	1	3		1		3		
Manatee	2	1			2	3			2	5
Marion	5		9	1	1	2		1		2
Martin							1		2	
Monroe										
Nassau	1		2	5	2	1	1	1		
Okaloosa	2	1	2			1				10
Okeechobee								3		1
Orange	1		3	9	2	1			1	3
Osceola		2	1	1				2	1	1
Palm Beach							2	1	1	
Pasco								1	2	2
Pinellas										
Polk		1	2	1		3		12	4	3
Putnam	1		2	1	1				1	
St. Johns		5	3	1	2		1	1		1
St. Lucie										1
Santa Rosa				1						
Sarasota	2	5	21	4	1	3	4	1	6	5
Seminole	1	2	1	5		1			1	
Sumter			1							
Suwannee	2		2			2				
Taylor		1							1	
Union						2		2		
Volusia	3		2	6	1		1	6	1	15
Wakulla	2	1						3		
Walton	2	1	1	2	2					
Washington	2	2			1			1		
STATE TOTAL	79	47	93	98	37	50	42	89	76	97

MOSQUITO-BORNE ENCEPHALITIS

Eastern Equine Encephalitis

There was one case of laboratory-confirmed Eastern equine encephalitis (EEE) reported this year. A 15 year-old white male resident of New Smyrna Beach, Volusia County, had onset of illness on August 9 with severe headache, fever (105^{o}), and vomiting. The patient developed seizures, left-sided hemiparesis, and became unresponsive on August 16. He died on August 31.

Eastern equine encephalitis virus activity was identified in the SLE sentinel chicken flocks in the following counties: Duval, Escambia, Marion, Nassau, Orange, St. Johns, Seminole, and Volusia.

St. Louis Encephalitis

In 1979, Florida reported six laboratory-confirmed (4-fold or greater rise/and or fall in hemagglutination inhibition (HI) or complement fixation (CF antibody titer)) human cases of St. Louis encephalitis (SLE). Two additional cases were reported from Palm Beach County as confirmed based on clinical, epidemiologic, and laboratory data (a stable or single HI titer of $\geq$ 1:80 or CF titer $\geq$ 1:16).

The first of the six laboratory-confirmed cases was reported in a 66 year-old white female resident of Palm Beach County who had onset of illness on August 26. The peak incidence of cases occurred during the month of October.

Of the six laboratory-confirmed cases, three (50%) were males and all were white. The median age was 56 years with a range of 51 years (15-66). All cases were admitted to hospitals; four (67%) had an admitting diagnosis of encephalitis; one (17%) was admitted with aseptic meningitis; and one (17%) was admitted with febrile headache. Predominant symptoms included: fever, 100%; headache, 100%; disorientation, 50%; stiff neck, 33%; paresis or paralysis, 17%, and coma or stupor, 17%. There were no reported deaths due to SLE in 1979.

The places of residence of confirmed human cases were in Palm Beach (3), Hillsborough (1), Lee (1), and Collier (1) counties.

During 1979, 31 counties participated in an SLE surveillance program which utilized sentinel chicken flocks. These flocks were established and maintained near populated areas and bled every two weeks for evidence of recent acquisition of SLE antibodies. These sentinels were located strategically to identify the presence of SLE virus activity in the environment and to serve as an early warning alert for the institution of control measures.

The first SLE virus activity was identified from bleedings in sentinel chickens in Collier and Hendry counties on August 20 and Charlotte County on August 21. Additional virus activity was identified subsequently in Dade County and as far north as Lake County. Significant SLE activity was identified in sentinel flocks in Broward, Charlotte, Collier, Hendry, Lee, Manatee, Palm Beach, and Polk counties.

ST. LOUIS ENCEPHALITIS - REPORTED CASES BY COUNTY, BY MONTH OF ONSET, FLORIDA, 1979

COUNTY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Alachua													
Baker													
Bay													
Bradford													
Brevard													
Broward													
Calhoun													
Charlotte													
Citrus													
Clay													
Collier										1			1
Columbia													
Dade													
DeSoto													
Dixie													
Duval													
Escambia													
Flagler													
Franklin													
Gadsden													
Gilchrist													
Glades													
Gulf													
Hamilton													
Hardee													
Hendry													
Hernando													
Highlands													
Hillsborough									1				1
Holmes													
Indian River													
Jackson													
Jefferson													
Lafayette													
Lake													
Lee										1			1
Leon													
Levy													
Liberty													
Madison													
Manatee													
Marion													
Martin													
Monroe													
Nassau													
Okaloosa													
Okeechobee													
Orange													
Osceola													
Palm Beach								1	*2	2			5
Pasco													
Pinellas													
Polk													
Putnam													
St. Johns													
St. Lucie													
Santa Rosa													
Sarasota													
Seminole													
Sumter													
Suwannee													
Taylor													
Union													
Volusia													
Wakulla													
Walton													
Washington													
STATE TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	8

*Presumptive cases

Brucellosis

In 1979, brucellosis continued to be a disease of infrequent occurrence in Florida. A total of 11 cases was reported compared with 10 in 1978, 11 in 1977 and eight in 1976. No geographic or seasonal clustering was observed. Two cases occurred in residents of both Brevard and Jackson counties. One case each occurred in residents from Bradford, Hillsborough, Lee, Manatee, Pasco, St. Lucie, and Seminole counties. Where age of patient was known, seven of nine cases were between 25-39 years of age. Ten of the 11 cases occurred in males.

Leptospirosis

In 1979, 18 cases of leptospirosis were reported. This was the largest number of cases reported since 1970 except for 1978 when an outbreak of 19 cases was reported in Lafayette County. Of the 18 reported cases in 1979, 12 were confirmed serologically. Two cases were fatal. Cases of leptospirosis were reported from 14 counties (21% of Florida's 67 counties), the majority from central Florida. The onset of illness of reported cases occurred throughout the year; however, predominantly during the winter months. The age of persons reported with leptospirosis ranged from 6½ months to 64 years (median age, 26 years); 12 were male and six were female. Of 12 persons with leptospirosis for whom epidemiological information was available, three had occupational exposure to animals: 1 was a veterinarian, 1 worked as an employee in canine control, and 1 was a ranch hand. Of the 12, eight reported contact with dogs, four with cattle, two with swine, two with rodents (some had exposure to more than one animal species) and three had a history of recent contact with potentially-contaminated water.

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever

There were 10 cases of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (RMSF) reported in Florida in 1979. County health units (CHUs) completed case investigations on nine such cases. All cases occurred between May and August with eight (80%) occurring during July and August. The age group most affected was the 10-19 year olds (7 of 10). Five (50%) of the cases were female; there was one death. Counties reporting cases were: Alachua (1), Bay (1), Bradford (1), Broward (1), Duval (2), Palm Beach (2), and Seminole (2). Of four cases for whom there was information pertaining to travel history, four (100%) reported travel out-of-state to endemic areas of the southeastern U.S. (the Carolinas, Georgia, Virginia, Maryland, etc.) shortly before onset of illness. Indigenous transmission of RMSF in Florida has been identified only on rare occasions. The differential diagnosis of RMSF includes many rash illnesses; however, measles and atypical measles are confused most frequently with RMSF. Any person thought to have RMSF but who is without a travel history to an endemic area should also be considered strongly as possibly having measles and appropriate investigative and control measures should be instituted.

Confirmation of the diagnosis of RMSF is based on serologic tests -- primarily the Weil-Felix (Proteus) agglutination test and the complement fixation test (more sensitive and specific). The diagnosis of Florida cases of RMSF was confirmed by the Weil-Felix (Proteus) agglutination slide test in one case and by the complement fixation test in two cases. Seven cases were not confirmed by laboratory testing. The Weil-Felix test is most useful when done serially (e.g., every 2 days) by the same laboratory. A 4-fold or greater rise is considered diagnostic. A single titer specimen of 1:30 or 1:160 is often a non-specific titer and is not very useful. The negative test does not exclude the diagnosis of RMSF; however, a single specimen titer of $\geq$1:640 is meaningful. An increase in titer using the Weil-Felix test can be found usually 7-10 days after onset; however, a rise in titer may be delayed up to four weeks when patients are treated early with antibiotics. A single specimen tested by complement fixation obtained 3-4 weeks after onset may aid in the retrospective diagnosis of a suspect case.

In suspect cases, early treatment with antibiotics (tetracycline or chloramphenicol) is essential and should not be delayed awaiting laboratory diagnosis. Consultation regarding laboratory aspects of RMSF diagnosis can be obtained from the Virology Unit of Central Laboratory Services in Jacksonville.

ZOONOTIC DISEASES - Reported cases by disease, by county, Florida, 1979

DISEASES

	BRUCELLOSIS	LEPTOSPIROSIS	PSITTACOSIS	ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER
Alachua				1
Baker				
Bay				1
Bradford	1			1
Brevard	2			
Broward				1
Calhoun				
Charlotte				
Citrus				
Clay				
Collier				
Columbia				
Dade				
DeSoto				
Dixie				
Duval		2		2
Escambia		1		
Flagler				
Franklin				
Gadsden				
Gilchrist				
Glades				
Gulf				
Hamilton				
Hardee				
Hendry				
Hernando				
Highlands				
Hillsborough	1	2		
Holmes				
Indian River		1		
Jackson	2			
Jefferson				
Lafayette				
Lake				
Lee	1	2		
Leon				
Levy				
Liberty				
Madison				
Manatee	1	1		
Marion				
Martin				
Monroe				
Nassau				
Okaloosa				
Okeechobee				
Orange		2		
Osceola				
Palm Beach		1		2
Pasco	1	1		
Pinellas		1		
Polk		1		
Putnam				
St. Johns				
St. Lucie	1			
Santa Rosa				
Sarasota		1		
Seminole	1			2
Sumter				
Suwannee		1		
Taylor				
Union				
Volusia		1		
Wakulla				
Walton				
Washington				
STATE TOTAL	11	18	0	10

SECTION 4:

Summary of Venereal Diseases

Prepared by Venereal Disease Program
Jack E. Wroten, Chief

Gonorrhea

The number of gonorrhea cases in Florida rose 1.7% during 1979 -- 61,427 cases were reported making 1979 the second successive year for such an increase to occur. These two-year increases came at a time when Florida's (as well as the nation's) emphasis was shifting from syphilis control measures to those for gonorrhea. Since the caseload of gonorrhea reported annually is overwhelming, priority cases have been designated which are deserving of greater emphasis, e.g., persons who have had one or more episodes of gonorrhea infection within the past few months and persons with gonococcal pelvic inflammatory disease (GPID), acute salpingitis of gonococcal origin, and penicillinase-producing (penicillin resistant) Neisseria Gonorrhoeae (PPNG) infection.

Since its introduction and identification in 1976, the PPNG strain of gonorrhea has caused considerable concern to health professionals. Because of the scope and complexity of problems associated with this strain of gonococcus, such infections require a complete and rapid investigation. To meet the challenge, a complete protocol was written and distributed statewide. Florida has had only three cases of PPNG reported; however, with the rising incidence nationwide, its emergence in the State is but a matter of time. To this end, State laboratories will test isolates from positive cultures on a random basis to identify beta-lactamase production (penicillin resistance). In addition, all positive test-of-cure cultures are tested routinely for beta-lactamase production.

During 1979, the Florida Venereal Disease (V.D.) Control Program undertook a survey of local hospital emergency rooms to identify the nature and scope of the problem of GPID, a life-threatening condition. In view of the fact that a significant number of women with complaints suggestive of GPID was being seen in emergency rooms, a protocol was written and programs were established with several major hospitals to screen, diagnose, and initiate therapy on such women. Subsequently, they were referred to the county health unit V.D. control program for follow-up examination, case management, and therapy completion. Preliminary results show that GPID is being identified in 5-6% of women with gonorrheal infection. This compares to a national estimate of 10-20%.

Another problem area with gonorrheal infections is the gonorrhea repeater -- the person who has repeat episodes of infections. Steps have been taken to identify these persons on subsequent visits, to interview them for the identification of contacts and the investigation thereof, and to bring them to medical disposition. National estimates show such repeaters to comprise 30% of reported cases of gonorrhea. The V.D. Control Program hopes to be able to achieve a reduction of overall cases by eliminating these patients and their contacts from the infectious reservoir.

Gonorrhea - Reported Cases By County, Florida, 1978-1979

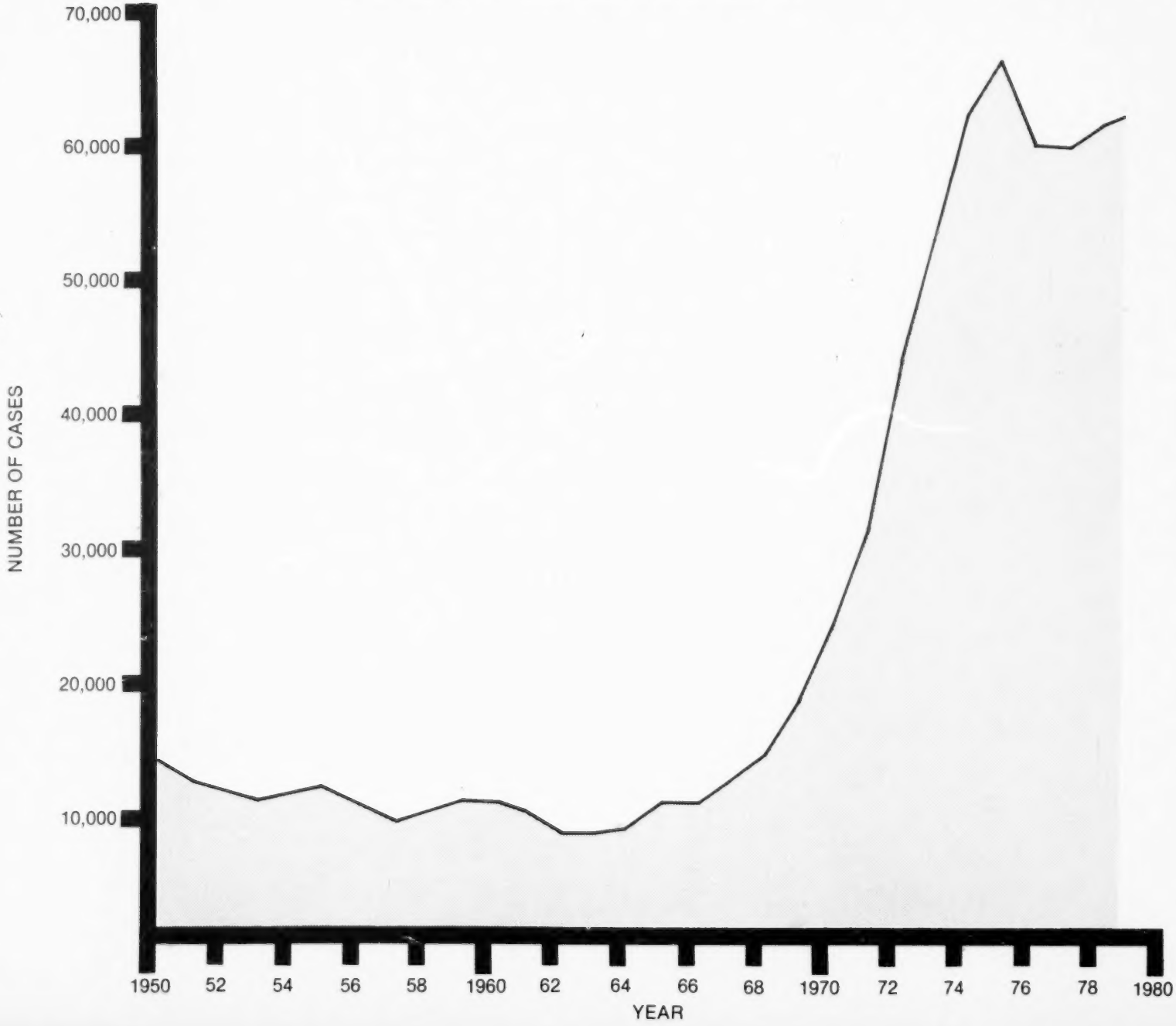
	1979	1978	% Change
Alachua	1808	1517	+19.2
Baker	64	125	-48.8
Bay	379	388	-2.3
Bradford	67	21	+219.0
Brevard	835	865	-3.5
Broward	5252	4836	+8.6
Calhoun	13	0	*
Charlotte	96	121	-20.7
Citrus	67	56	+19.6
Clay	115	133	-13.5
Collier	847	665	+27.4
Columbia	292	296	-1.4
Dade	12949	11814	+9.6
DeSoto	219	232	-5.6
Dixie	81	72	+12.5
Duval	6336	6226	+1.8
Escambia	2243	2322	-3.4
Flagler	12	21	-42.9
Franklin	1	0	*
Gadsden	366	359	+1.9
Gilchrist	10	21	-52.4
Glades	4	8	-50.0
Gulf	3	0	*
Hamilton	59	96	-38.5
Hardee	31	21	+47.6
Hendry	101	146	-30.8
Hernando	150	137	+9.5
Highlands	29	77	-62.3
Hillsborough	5255	5448	-3.5
Holmes	3	0	*
Indian River	433	493	-12.2
Jackson	145	148	-2.0
Jefferson	56	4	+1300.0
Lafayette	1	24	-95.8
Lake	493	464	+6.3

	1979	1978	% Change
Lee	1185	1830	-35.2
Leon	2192	2530	-13.4
Levy	38	49	-22.4
Liberty	5	0	*
Madison	140	209	-33.0
Manatee	889	808	+10.0
Marion	437	462	-7.6
Martin	119	128	-7.0
Monroe	704	659	+6.8
Nassau	58	90	-35.6
Okaloosa	336	165	+103.6
Okeechobee	68	74	-8.1
Orange	4223	3765	+12.2
Osceola	220	195	+12.8
Palm Beach	3130	2680	+16.8
Pasco	330	376	-12.2
Pinellas	3274	3341	-2.0
Polk	1365	1824	-25.2
Putnam	194	218	-11.0
St. Johns	173	233	-25.8
St. Lucie	523	607	-13.8
Santa Rosa	43	4	+975.0
Sarasota	966	968	-0.2
Seminole	549	534	+2.8
Sumter	186	254	-26.8
Suwannee	57	56	+1.8
Taylor	130	178	-27.0
Union	0	0	-
Volusia	971	903	+7.5
Wakulla	34	0	*
Walton	12	5	+140.0
Washington	46	39	+17.9
Institutions	25	42	-40.5
State Total	61427	60382	+1.7

(-) Indicates no change in morbidity from prior period

(*) Indicates percent change calculation cannot be made

GONORRHEA - Reported cases, Florida, 1950-1979



Syphilis

During calendar year 1979, there were 4,567 cases of syphilis reported in Florida (a case rate of 49.1 per 100,000 population). This is a 1.7% decrease in the number of cases reported and a 5.2% decrease in the case rate as compared with 1978. Of the cases reported, 2,099 (46.0%) were infectious (primary and secondary); 1,297 (28.4%) were latent infections under one year's duration (early latent); 1,164 (25.5%) were latent infections over one year's duration (late latent); and 7 (0.2%) were congenital cases.

The number of cases and the case rates for primary and secondary syphilis increased for the second consecutive year. Reported cases increased 6.1% over last year and was 14.8% higher than in 1977 (estimated population increase was 3.6%). The case rate, 22.6 per 100,000 population, was an increase of 2.3% over the previous year.

Both early and late latent syphilis cases and case rates decreased during 1979. Early latent syphilis cases and case rates declined 3.9% and 7.3%, respectively, while late latent cases and case rates declined 11.5% and 15.0%, respectively, over levels in 1978.

In 1979 investigation of early syphilis cases (cases under 1 year's duration - primary, secondary, and early latent) resulted in 3,386 cases (99.7%) being located and interviewed for contact identification. Almost 9,500 contacts were suitable for field investigation and were identified and eighty-five (85) percent so identified were examined. Forty-two (42) percent of these contacts were examined within 3 days of initiation of the investigation. Of contacts examined who were not infected, ninety-three (93) percent were treated prophylactically to abort possible incubating syphilis.

The 7 cases of congenital syphilis reported in 1979 represented an increase of 2 cases over the previous year. Even though the incidence of this tragic condition has decreased drastically over the past decade (as late as 1967 over 100 cases were reported annually), to have even 1 case reported is unacceptable to preventive public health. With the accessibility of prenatal care to persons in all socioeconomic levels, the sequelae of congenital syphilis should be a thing of the past. Ironically, of the 7 cases reported in 1979, only 2 of these expectant mothers did not avail themselves of prenatal care. The remaining 5 received at least some care during their pregnancy. However, none of them received a serologic test for syphilis during the last 2 trimesters of their pregnancy. Had this test been performed on these 5 women, 5 cases of congenital syphilis could have been prevented.

Primary & Secondary Syphilis - Reported Cases
By County, Florida, 1978-1979

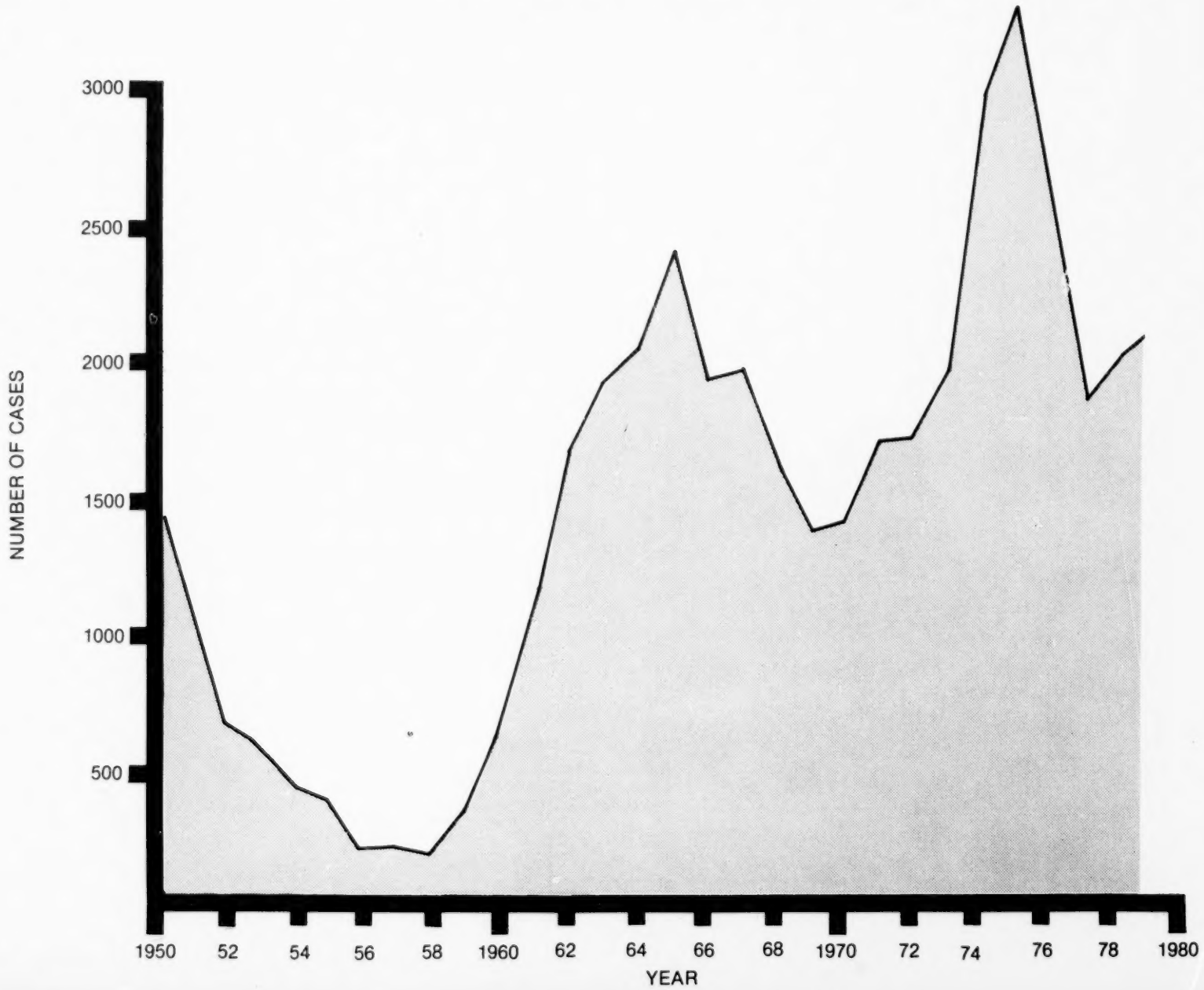
	1979	1978	% Change
Alachua	42	35	+20.0
Baker	0	0	-
Bay	4	0	*
Bradford	1	1	-
Brevard	31	11	+181.8
Broward	178	204	-12.7
Calhoun	0	0	-
Charlotte	2	1	+100.0
Citrus	1	0	*
Clay	0	2	-100.0
Collier	15	9	+66.7
Columbia	7	14	-50.0
Dade	719	698	+3.0
DeSoto	2	1	+100.0
Dixie	1	0	*
Duval	99	134	-26.1
Escambia	42	37	+13.5
Flagler	0	0	-
Franklin	0	0	-
Gadsden	5	13	-61.5
Gilchrist	1	0	*
Glades	0	0	-
Gulf	0	0	-
Hamilton	2	0	*
Hardee	2	0	*
Hendry	12	2	+500.0
Hernando	4	1	+300.0
Highlands	0	2	-100.0
Hillsborough	324	211	+53.6
Holmes	0	0	-
Indian River	16	14	+14.3
Jackson	3	15	-80.0
Jefferson	1	2	-50.0
Lafayette	0	0	-
Lake	4	5	-20.0
Lee	55	54	+1.9
Leon	32	39	-17.9
Levy	2	1	+100.0
Liberty	0	0	-
Madison	1	0	*
Manatee	27	8	+237.5
Marion	10	4	+150.0
Martin	10	5	+100.0
Monroe	10	9	+11.1
Nassau	3	6	-50.0
Okaloosa	11	17	-35.3
Okeechobee	0	4	-100.0
Orange	68	110	-38.2
Osceola	4	1	+300.0
Palm Beach	65	112	-42.0
Pasco	4	8	-50.0
Pinellas	57	30	+90.0
Polk	61	32	+90.6
Putnam	7	9	-22.2
St. Johns	13	7	+85.7
St. Lucie	42	30	+40.0
Santa Rosa	0	3	-100.0
Sarasota	35	16	+118.8
Seminole	22	9	+144.4
Sumter	4	5	-20.0
Suwannee	1	4	-75.0
Taylor	5	2	+150.0
Union	0	0	-
Volusia	22	32	-31.3
Wakulla	0	0	-
Walton	0	0	-
Washington	2	1	+100.0
Institutions	8	8	-
State Total	2099	1978	+6.1

(-) Indicates no change in morbidity from prior period

(*) Indicates percent change calculation cannot be made

CONGENITAL SYPHILIS - Reported cases, Florida, 1950-1979

PRIMARY & SECONDARY SYPHILIS - Reported cases, Florida, 1950-1979

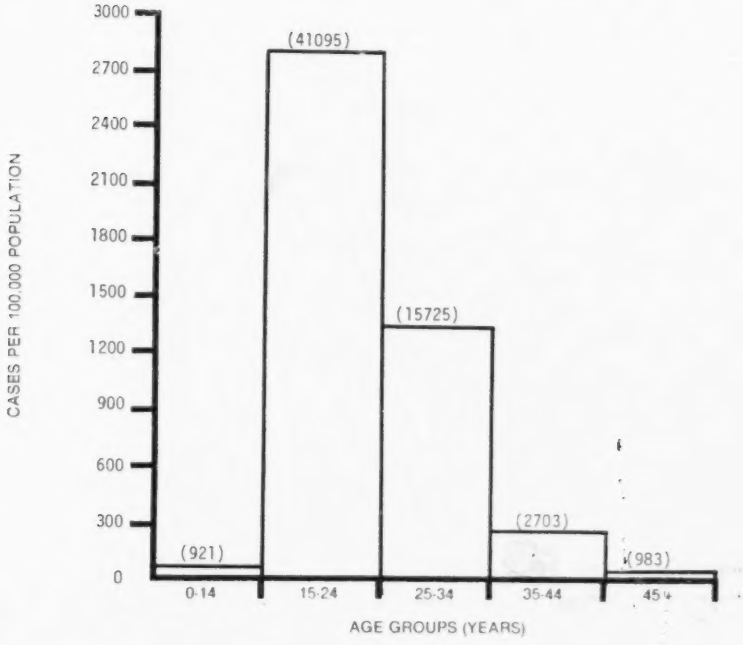


REPORTED SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA CASES AND RATES
PER 100,000 POPULATION, FLORIDA 1957-1979

Year	Population	Total Syphilis		Primary & Secondary		Early Latent		Late & Late Latent		Congenital		Gonorrhea	
		Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates
1979	9,294,250	4,567	49.1	2,099	22.6	1,297	14.0	1,164	12.5	7	0.08	61,427	660.9
1978	8,966,395	4,648	51.8	1,978	22.1	1,350	15.1	1,315	14.7	5	0.06	60,382	673.4
1977	8,717,334	4,543	52.1	1,828	21.0	1,957	22.4	750	8.6	8	0.1	58,843	675.0
1976	8,551,814	5,528	64.6	2,481	29.0	2,154	25.2	874	10.2	19	0.2	58,921	689.0
1975	8,485,230	6,328	74.6	3,228	38.0	1,981	23.3	1,101	13.0	18	0.2	65,031	766.4
1974	8,248,851	5,518	66.9	2,915	35.3	1,624	19.7	966	11.7	13	0.2	61,507	745.6
1973	7,845,100	4,339	55.3	1,946	24.8	1,227	15.6	1,156	14.7	10	0.1	52,582	670.3
1972	7,441,500	3,692	49.6	1,680	22.6	1,189	16.0	807	10.8	16	0.2	43,688	587.1
1971	7,024,600	3,651	52.0	1,675	23.8	1,156	16.5	781	11.1	39	0.6	30,659	436.5
1970	6,841,500	2,983	43.6	1,398	20.4	990	14.5	567	8.3	28	0.4	24,089	352.1
1969	6,651,400	3,147	47.3	1,368	20.6	868	13.0	889	13.4	22	0.3	18,257	274.5
1968	6,468,700	3,615	55.9	1,595	24.7	898	13.9	1,058	16.3	64	1.0	14,331	221.5
1967	6,287,000	4,378	69.6	1,933	30.7	861	13.7	1,456	23.2	128	2.0	12,563	199.8
1966	6,105,900	5,699	93.3	1,890	30.9	972	15.9	2,692	44.1	145	2.4	10,884	178.3
1965	5,924,700	6,132	103.5	2,356	39.8	1,037	17.5	2,527	42.6	212	3.6	10,803	182.3
1964	5,743,000	5,908	102.9	2,005	34.9	1,011	17.6	2,667	46.6	215	3.8	9,402	163.7
1963	5,560,100	6,945	124.9	1,883	33.8	999	18.0	3,742	67.3	321	5.8	8,867	159.5
1962	5,375,600	6,004	111.7	1,632	30.4	1,505	28.0	2,676	49.8	191	3.5	9,902	165.6
1961	5,188,900	5,324	102.6	1,118	21.6	1,561	30.0	2,493	48.0	152	2.9	10,215	196.9
1960	4,999,000	4,115	82.3	639	12.8	1,047	20.9	2,254	45.1	175	3.5	11,122	222.5
1959	4,790,000	4,332	90.4	344	7.2	916	19.1	2,875	60.0	197	4.1	11,172	233.2
1958	4,571,000	3,186	69.7	201	4.4	741	16.2	2,056	45.0	188	4.1	10,329	240.5
1957	4,245,000	5,514	129.9	213	5.0	1,068	25.2	3,971	93.5	262	6.2	9,725	229.1

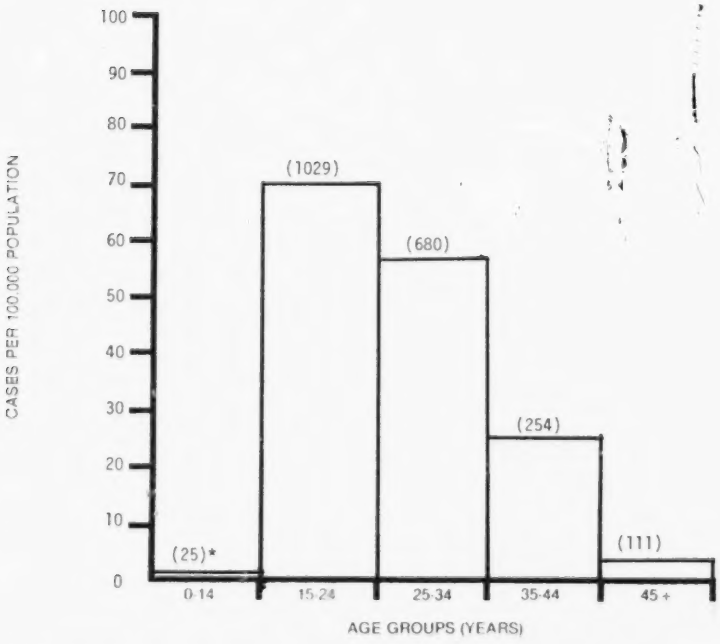
*Beginning in 1978 the early latent syphilis category is limited to latent infections under 1 year's duration. The infections over 1 year's duration are now classified as late and late latent.

GONORRHEA - REPORTED CASE RATES BY AGE GROUP, FLORIDA, 1979



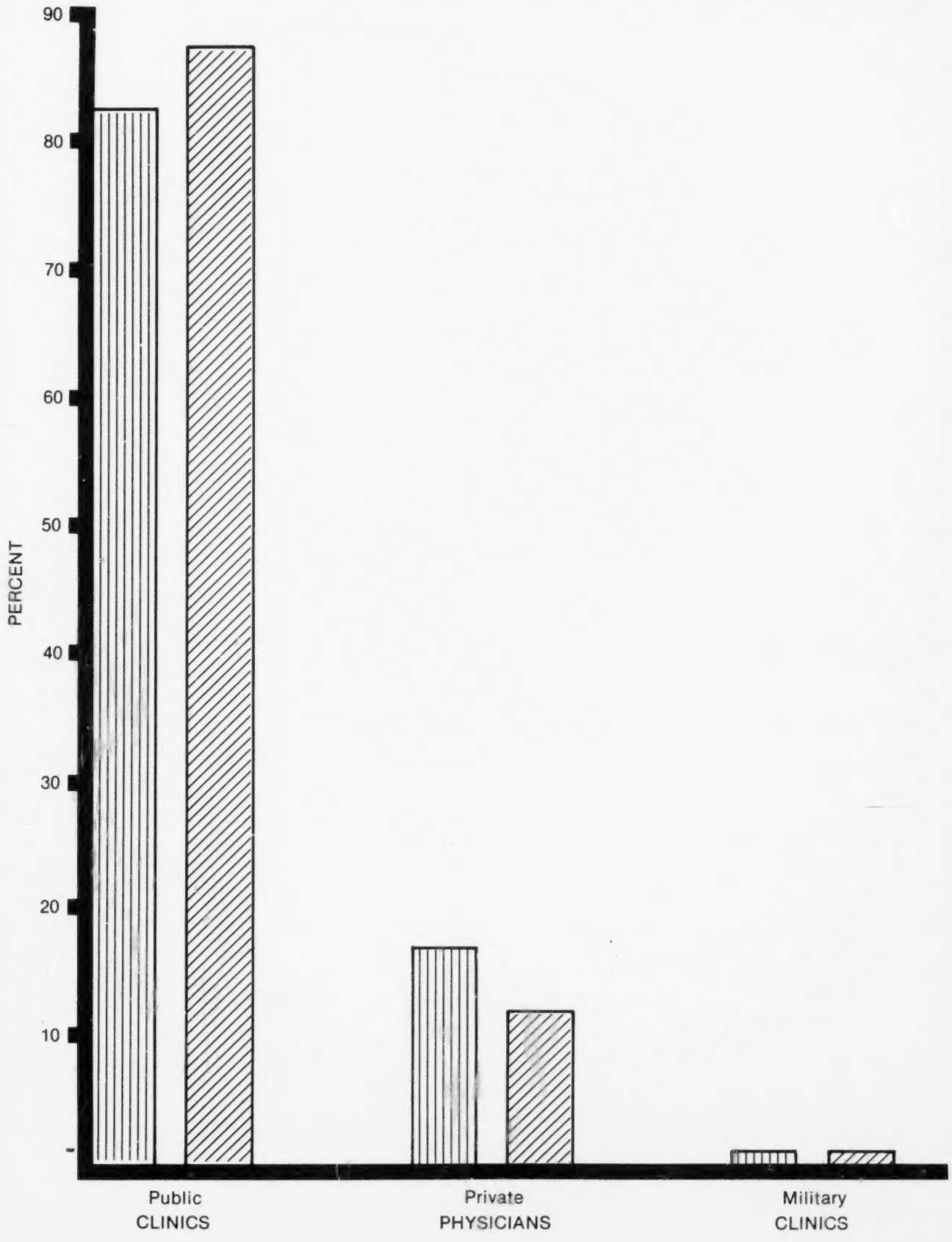
*( ) Reported number of cases

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS - REPORTED CASE RATES BY AGE GROUP, FLORIDA, 1979



*( ) Reported number of cases

GONORRHEA & INFECTIOUS SYPHILIS - Reported cases by source of report, Florida, 1979



SECTION 5:

Summary of Tuberculosis

Prepared by Community Tuberculosis Control Services
Clifford H. Cole, M.D., M.P.H., Director

Tuberculosis

Disease Incidence -- Florida and National

During each of the past ten years, the rate of tuberculosis in Florida has exceeded that of the United States. While the United States experienced a steady decline both in the number of cases and in the tuberculosis case rate during the past ten years, Florida had increases in both of these figures in 1977 and 1978. Florida, however, experienced a greater percent decrease than the nation both in the number of cases and in the case rate in 1979 (Table 1).

Race, Sex and Age Characteristics

The distribution of reported cases of tuberculosis in Florida by race, sex and age has continued virtually the same for the past several years, with more cases occurring in whites than in non-whites, in males than in females, and in older than in younger age groups (Table 2). Of the 1,628 cases reported in 1979, 56 percent was among the white population, males accounted for 70 percent of all cases, and 68 percent of cases occurred among persons 45 years of age and over (Figure 1).

Case rates per 100,000 population by these same variables presented in Table 3 also show higher rates occurring in older than in younger age groups and in males than in females. Rates for non-whites are more than five times greater than those for whites. With the exception of the youngest and oldest age groups, case rates increase with age, regardless of race or sex. The difference in tuberculosis case rates among men and women becomes apparent after 25 years of age and progresses as the population grows older, with the earliest increases and the highest rates occurring in adult non-white males (Figure 2).

Bacteriological Confirmation

Of the 1,628 cases reported in 1979, bacteriological results were available at the time of report for 1,348 (82.8%): 1,248 (76.7%) were reported to have positive findings, 100 (6.1%) were negative, and bacteriologic results were not reported for 17.2 percent (Figure 3).

Site of Disease

Pulmonary tuberculosis continues to account for nine out of 10 cases reported (Table 4), a ratio which has remained almost constant in recent years. Extra-pulmonary tuberculosis cases, like pulmonary, were found in greater numbers among adults than among children. Proportionately, however, more extra-pulmonary tuberculosis occurred in younger age groups and less in older age groups. Of the 56 cases reported in children under age 15, 19 (34%) were extra-pulmonary.

Morbidity data for Florida by HRS Districts and by counties are presented in Figure 4 and Table 5. District 8 reported the highest tuberculosis case rate for 1979; District 10 reported the lowest. Eight counties, Citrus, Franklin, Gilchrist, Glades, Gulf, Jefferson, Liberty and Union, reported no cases in 1979. Although non-urban counties had higher rates of tuberculosis than urban counties, 47 percent of the 1,628 new cases reported in 1979 were found in five city-counties: Miami, Jacksonville, Tampa, St. Petersburg and Orlando.

TABLE 1

Tuberculosis - Reported Cases and Rates
per 100,000 Population, United States
and Florida, 1970-1979

YEAR	UNITED STATES				FLORIDA			
			Percent Change				Percent Change	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1970	37,137	18.3	- -	- -	1,559	23.0	- -	- -
1971	35,217	17.1	-5.2	-6.6	1,551	22.1	-0.5	-3.9
1972	32,882	15.8	-6.6	-7.6	1,517	21.0	-2.2	-5.0
1973	30,998	14.8	-5.7	-6.3	1,487	19.3	-2.0	-8.1
1974	30,122	14.2	-2.8	-4.1	1,460	17.7	-1.8	-8.3
1975	33,989	15.9	- -	- -	1,758	21.0	- -	- -
1976	32,105	15.0	-5.5	-5.7	1,630	19.4	-7.3	-7.6
1977	30,145	13.9	-6.1	-7.3	1,674	19.8	+2.6	+2.0
1978	28,521	13.1	-5.4	-5.8	1,724	20.1	+2.9	+1.5
1979	27,669	12.6	-3.0	-3.8	1,628	18.4	-5.6	-8.5

NOTE: Case Data subsequent to 1974 are not comparable to prior years due to changes in reporting criteria which became effective in 1975.

Data prior to 1975 included only newly diagnosed cases whereas data subsequent to 1975 includes newly diagnosed and reactivated cases.

Table 2

TUBERCULOSIS - Reported cases by age, race, and sex, Florida, 1979

Age	Total	White			Non-White		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	1,628	918	620	298	710	520	190
0-4	35	14	6	8	21	10	11
5-14	21	10	5	5	11	7	4
15-24	97	36	20	16	61	32	29
25-44	376	153	90	63	223	160	63
45-64	643	360	281	79	283	226	57
65+	456	345	218	127	111	85	26

Figure 1

TUBERCULOSIS - Reported cases by age, race, and sex, Florida, 1979

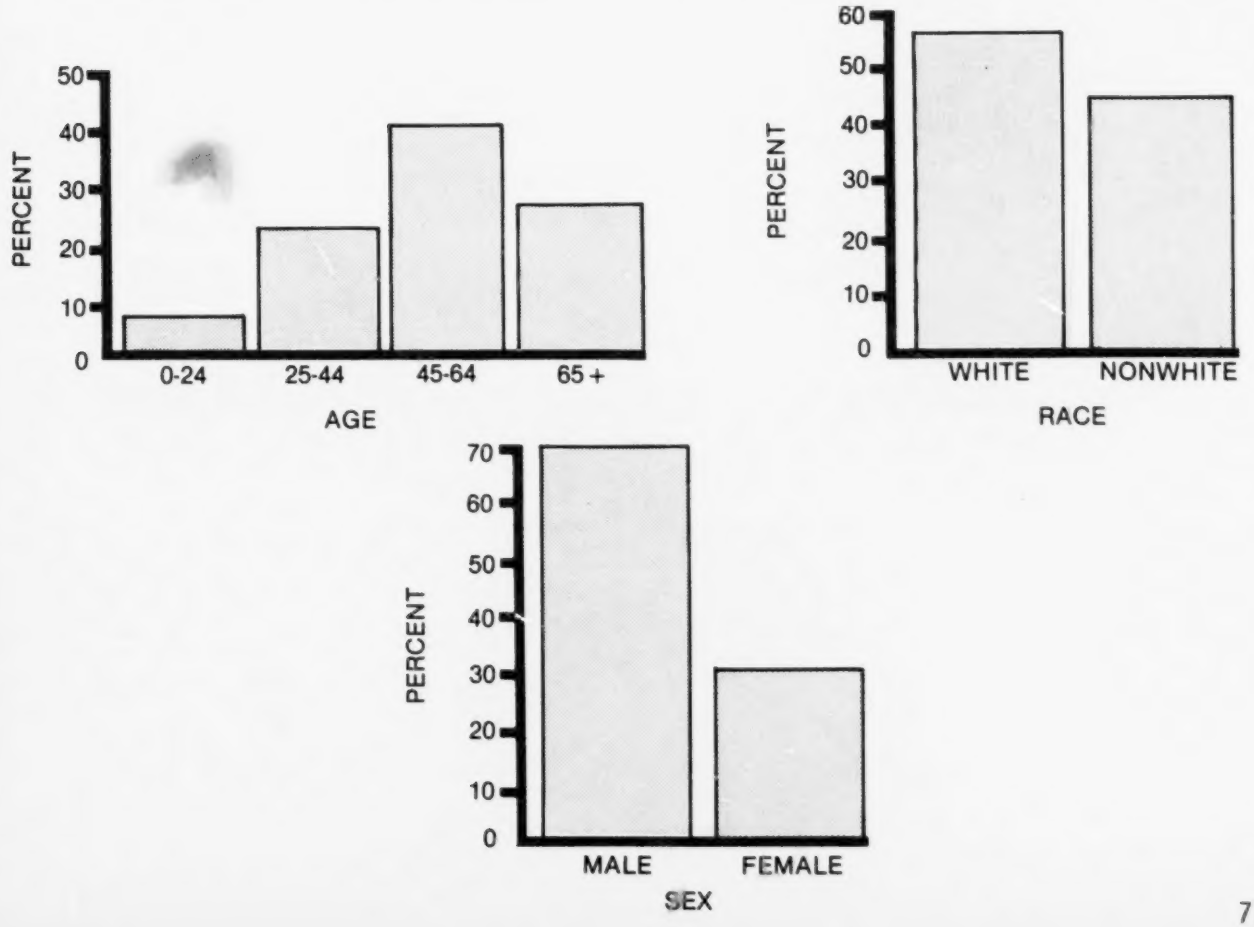


Table 3

TUBERCULOSIS - Reported case rates per 100,000 population by age, race and sex, Florida, 1979

		White			Non-White		
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	18.4	11.5	16.2	7.2	59.6	93.2	20.0
0-4	7.5	4.0	3.3	4.6	18.7	17.9	19.6
5-14	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	4.4	5.6	3.2
15-24	6.6	2.9	3.2	2.6	24.2	25.9	22.6
25-44	17.2	8.0	9.7	6.4	77.5	124.4	39.6
45-64	30.9	19.0	32.7	7.7	147.0	266.5	52.9
65+	27.8	22.3	31.6	14.8	116.6	213.6	46.9

Figure 2

TUBERCULOSIS -Reported case rates by age, Florida, 1979

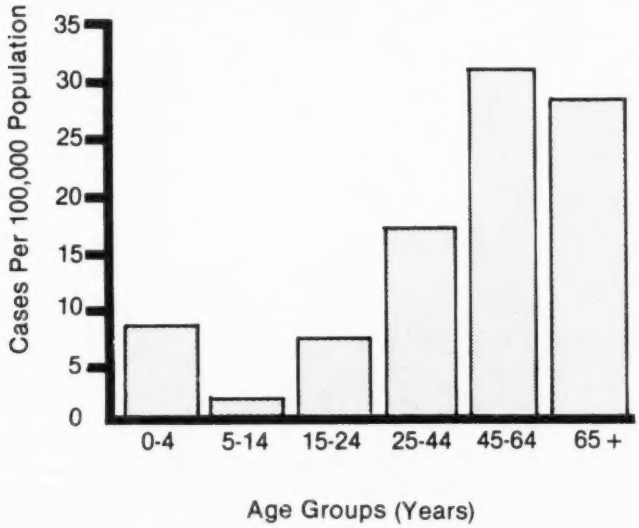


Figure 3

TUBERCULOSIS - Reported cases by bacteriological status at time of report, Florida, 1979

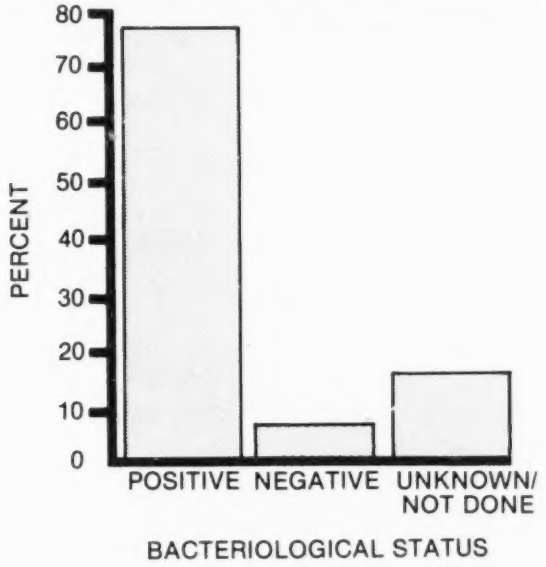


Table 4

TUBERCULOSIS - Reported cases and percent by site of disease, Florida, 1979

DISEASE SITE	REPORTED CASES	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
Pulmonary	1469	90.2
Extra-Pulmonary:		
Pleural	40	
Lymphatic	31	
Bone and/or Joint	16	
Genitourinary	26	
Miliary	13	
Meningeal	5	
Peritoneal	9	
Other	19	
Total Extra-Pulmonary	159	9.8
All Cases	1628	100.0

Figure 4 **TUBERCULOSIS** - Reported cases and case rates per 100,000 population by HRS district, Florida, 1979

TABLE 5

TUBERCULOSIS - REPORTED CASES AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY RANK, BY COUNTY, FLORIDA, 1979

County	Number of Cases	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Rank	County	Number of Cases	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Rank
Florida	1628	18.4	--	----------	-------	----------	-----
				Lafayette	1	22.4	18
Alachua	27	19.5	25	Lake	19	19.8	24
Baker	1	7.4	50	Lee	34	17.4	30
Bay	11	11.2	46	Leon	17	12.2	44
Bradford	3	17.1	32	Levy	6	33.8	10
Brevard	19	6.8	51	Liberty	0	----	55
Broward	98	10.1	49	Madison	3	21.2	23
Calhoun	2	22.2	15	Manatee	33	23.0	16
Charlotte	10	17.9	28	Marion	8	7.4	50
Citrus	0	----	55	Martin	7	12.2	44
Clay	8	13.9	39	Monroe	6	10.6	47
Collier	38	46.2	4	Nassau	4	12.5	43
Columbia	4	12.7	42	Okaloosa	5	4.4	54
Dade	333	21.9	20	Okeechobee	8	40.0	6
Desoto	12	62.5	1	Orange	60	13.6	40
Dixie	2	25.9	14	Osceola	7	16.3	34
Duval	81	14.2	38	Palm Beach	94	16.6	33
Escambia	32	13.5	40	Pasco	28	17.2	31
Flagler	3	32.5	13	Pinellas	104	14.3	37
Franklin	0	----	55	Polk	111	37.4	7
Gadsden	6	15.8	35	Putnam	10	21.8	21
Gilchrist	0	----	55	St. Johns	6	13.0	41
Glades	0	----	55	St. Lucie	34	41.1	5
Gulf	0	----	55	Santa Rosa	6	11.8	45
Hamilton	1	11.2	46	Sarasota	35	18.0	27
Hardee	6	32.6	12	Seminole	23	14.5	36
Hendry	6	33.9	9	Sumter	5	22.6	17
Hernando	4	10.4	48	Suwannee	3	14.3	37
Highlands	23	47.4	3	Taylor	5	32.7	11
Hillsborough	137	21.5	22	Union	0	----	55
Holmes	5	35.4	8	Volusia	47	19.5	25
Indian River	11	19.3	26	Wakulla	5	51.4	2
Jackson	9	23.3	15	Walton	1	5.1	53
Jefferson	0	----	55	Washington	1	6.4	52

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